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NOVELLO'S ORIGINAL OCTAVO EDITION.

HAYDN'S

THIRD MASS,

(THE IMPERIAL,)

IN VOCAL SCORE,

WITH AN ACCOMPANIMENT FOR THE ORGAN OR PIANOFORTE,

ВУ

VINCENT NOVELLO.

** In addition to the original Latin words, an adaptation to English words has been added by R. G. LORAINE, Esq.

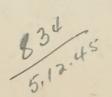
To this Edition is added Mr. E. HOLMES' Critical Essay, extracted from the "Musical Times."

Ent. Sta. Hall.

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NOVELLO, EWER AND CO.,

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A CRITICAL NOTICE

OR

HAYDN'S THIRD MASS.

Extracted from the papers on Haydn's Masses in the "Musical Times."

By EDWARD HOLMES.

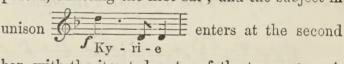
This Mass, the coronation service of an Emperor of Austria, specially composed for that august celebration, is still known as the Imperial Mass, and represents one of the most favorable moods of the genius of Haydn. The movements in general are strongly impressed by his peculiar characteristics; but while the pomp and circumstance of the solemnity, and the joyous sympathy of beholders, are suitably displayed in the music, it contains much which does not belong to the superficial or popular - pieces new in their construction, and imbued with solemn religious feeling, which appeal to the hearer at all times, and remain to this day the most honorable testimony to the genius which produced them. instrumental parts, beside those of the stringed instruments, are for a flute, oboes, bassoons, two trumpets, one principal trumpet, and drums.

Fifteen bars of a pompous symphony in the old style, in D minor, introduce the Kyrie:—





When the chorus begins, this symphony is repeated, omitting the first bar; and the subject in



bar, with the iterated notes of the trumpets. A stately effect is produced in the fall of the octave by all the voices in unison. Divided in style, the choral part of the *Kyrie* is sometimes like a dramatic symphony concerted with a bravura soprano solo, sometimes like fugued church music with free accompaniments. The orchestral part is highly brilliant and fanciful. The change from the dominant of D minor to F, introducing the soprano solo, has the fire of Mozart:—



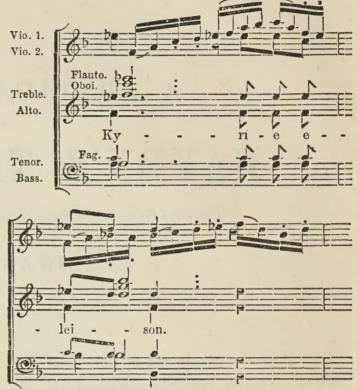
At the conclusion of the soprano solo, a subject previously heard in the minor mode is fugued upon in the major—the figurate passages of the two violins, which alternately accompany, are very brilliant and effective. The basses lead:—



The same phrase afterwards opens in fugue on the Dominant of D minor, and lastly on a pedale, bringing the theme to a magnificent climax, with peculiar fire and a luxuriant abundance of ideas. Something like the following, in a different tempo, is heard in the Dies Iræ of Mozart's Requiem:—



Succeeding, there is a bravura soprano solo, which ending in D minor, is met by the instruments with the chord of B flat, and produces a fine orchestral cadence. The following two bars repeated—

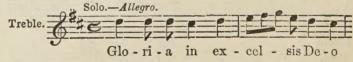


are met at the fourth bar with this energetic phrase of the stringed instruments in unison, the chorus holding on D in unison—



In point of invention and design, this Kyrie takes the first rank among the works of Haydn.

The Gloria commences with a soprano solo of popular melody; much the same in style as induced the celebrated Mr. Hook, of Vauxhall, on hearing the Creation, to accuse Haydn of borrowing his ideas. A tune like this, selected to open the Gloria—



the chorus re-echoing the phrase, sometimes at two bars, sometimes at one bar distance, is perhaps unexampled in the Catholic service. Simple as it may be, it however leads to many of those ideas which distinguish good festival music. Haydn clearly liked the following, which he has repeated and improved in the latter part of the song, "Rolling in foaming billows:"—



In placing the melody so low, he anticipated a favorite effect of Beethoven. Nor is the method of following up the phrase of the violins, altering the passage at the same time by accent and modulation, and accompanying it by all the voices in unison, unlike the later master:—

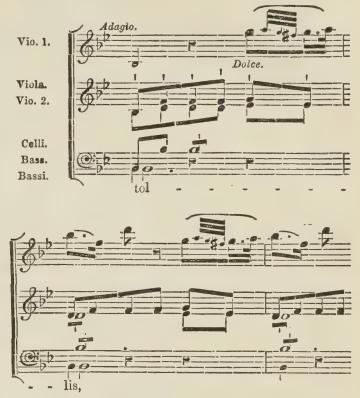


The harmonies at this place being only indicated by melodious progressions, the hearer is well pleased when, instead of the chord of Fininor, for which the modulation prepares him, the full chord of D is thundered out with all the powers of the orchestra on the word Glorificamus. Accompaniment and orchestration excellent, but too long to quote, attract the eye in this movement.

Qui tollis, Adagio in B flat, is a composition of the highest invention, and of the most impassioned beauty of expression. After one loud chord to claim attention, the bass voice begins, accompanied by staccato notes on the strings:—



on reaching the B flat—that beautiful and very effective note of most good voices—the tone of the singer is displayed in a holding note, while the first violin has a solo passage of great feeling and elegance:—



The dialogue of the bassoon solo and the bass voice is very expressive—adapted to the imploring words:—



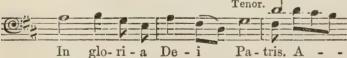
The mode in which the chorus is connected with this solo, and afterwards with a soprano solo, is solemn and imposing, and, in church music, new. On the cadence of the bass voice, the whole chorus is introduced sotto voce in unison; the approgratura with which their phrase concludes is noble and dignified. Any one not knowing the original, might well attribute the idea to Beethoven:—



Whether the origin of this fine dramatic effect is not attributable to Gluck rather than Haydn, may be questioned. Something similar is heard in Gluck's Orfeo. The appoggiatura which renders the passage so surprising is certainly Haydn's, and we thank him; for music arrives at perfection by many contributions. When the bass solo is repeated in G minor—the accompaniment to the holding G of the bass voice is remarkable—the violino 1mo. becomes impassioned in the highest style of the Adagio in Haydn's violin quartets:—



How fine a passage for a player who knows how the violin ought to speak! At the end of this movement is to be noted that division of the violoncelli and contra bassi in separate parts, which modern masters, from Cherubini to Mendelssohn, have adopted from Haydn. The Quoniam has a spirited fugue, In gloria Dei, the subject of which evidently grew out of the little passage of violin accompaniment:—



The accompaniments to this fugue are chiefly in unison. The clearness of the parts, the simple and natural modulation, and the triumphant energy of the subject, render it deservedly a general favorite.

The Credo opens with a movement which in-

terests by the originality of its design. A short symphony in unison announces the subject of a canon in two parts, led off in octaves by trebles and tenors, and answered in octaves in the fifth below, by altos and basses:—

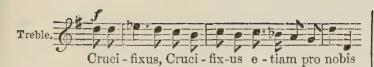


The simplicity of these melodies, their free unconstrained character, and the force they derive from the doublings in the octave, produce a chorus of excellent and novel effect. There is also, as the canon proceeds, much effective and ingenious orchestral accompaniment, which does honor to the constructive powers of the master.

Et incarnatus, soprano solo and chorus, is most profoundly expressive, and one of the finest examples of music to which these words have ever been set. The opening will be quickly recognized:—

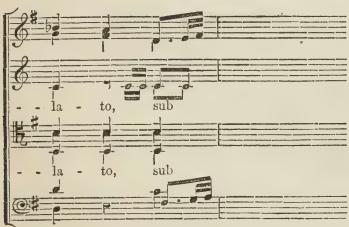


There is a seraphic air about the soprano solo which engages all the expressive powers of the singer, and fine holding notes as well as fine melody favor the voice. Simple dignity distinguishes the chorus which follows on the same air harmonized. The *Crucifixus* is dramatic—the altos, tenors, and basses sing in lower octaves in unison:—



a passage of solemn contrast succeeds, the chorus piano sustain the low D, while the instruments accompany in harmony, and the trumpets and drums are heard in very subdued iterated notes:





Returning to the major, the short trio for alto, tenor, and bass, is beautiful, and the choral cadence exquisite; it is intended for choristers well versed in the delicacies of part-song. Faltering and broken sounds at "Et sepultus," prepare us for the following on the pedal G:—



The last two bars go over twice, and the music dies away in a cadence of lovely parts—the tenor bearing the palm of melody:—



From hence to the end the *Credo* is of a symphonic character. A spirited subject appears at the modulation into F:—





This excellent orchestral theme re-appears in D to conclude the *Credo*, the three trumpets which before were silent now lending their aid. With the exception of the bravura triplets of the soprano solo at *Et vitam*, the composition is of uniform excellence.

The Sanctus and Osanna are good—but the Benedictus, Allegro moderato, in D minor, is a composition of remarkable character and orchestral effect. It is for four solo voices, a soprano solo principally, and chorus. Melancholy pervades the theme, and the melody being doubled in two parts in octaves heightens this expression:—

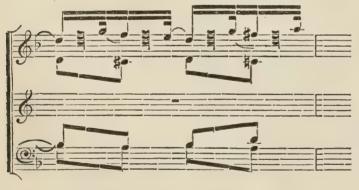


The stringed instruments sound beautifully in this second part of the subject—the distribution of parts charms the ear:—



Two bars further a solo trumpet is introduced piano, amid the quartet of stringed instruments, with delicate effect:—





A blending of the quartet and symphony style characterises the orchestral part of the *Benedictus*. There is great variety and delicacy in the voice parts, and when the subject is taken up in imitation, in F major, we are even reminded of the *Recordare*.

Agnus Dei, Adagio, in G, 3, opens with a symphony of rare beauty. At its close the alto voice begins the following theme:—



now in immediate continuation we may observe the distinct and masterly phrasing in the voice and first violin:—





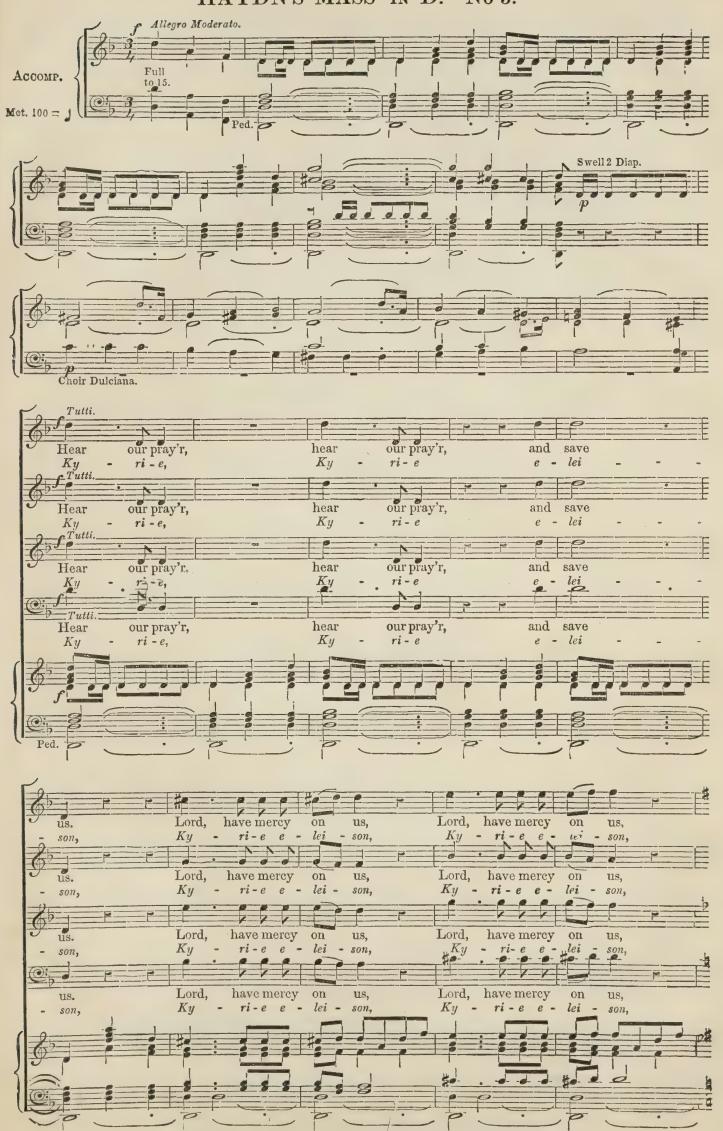
The *Dona*, fugato, in D, is a brilliant festival movement of original construction and uncommon vivacity. The first violins at times sparkle in this figure:—



which Beethoven brought to perfection in the finale of his symphony in B flat. Mozart may, perhaps, claim the first thought in the finale of his violin quartet in C.

The frequent extracts here inserted from the Third Mass may answer for the excellent quality of its contents.

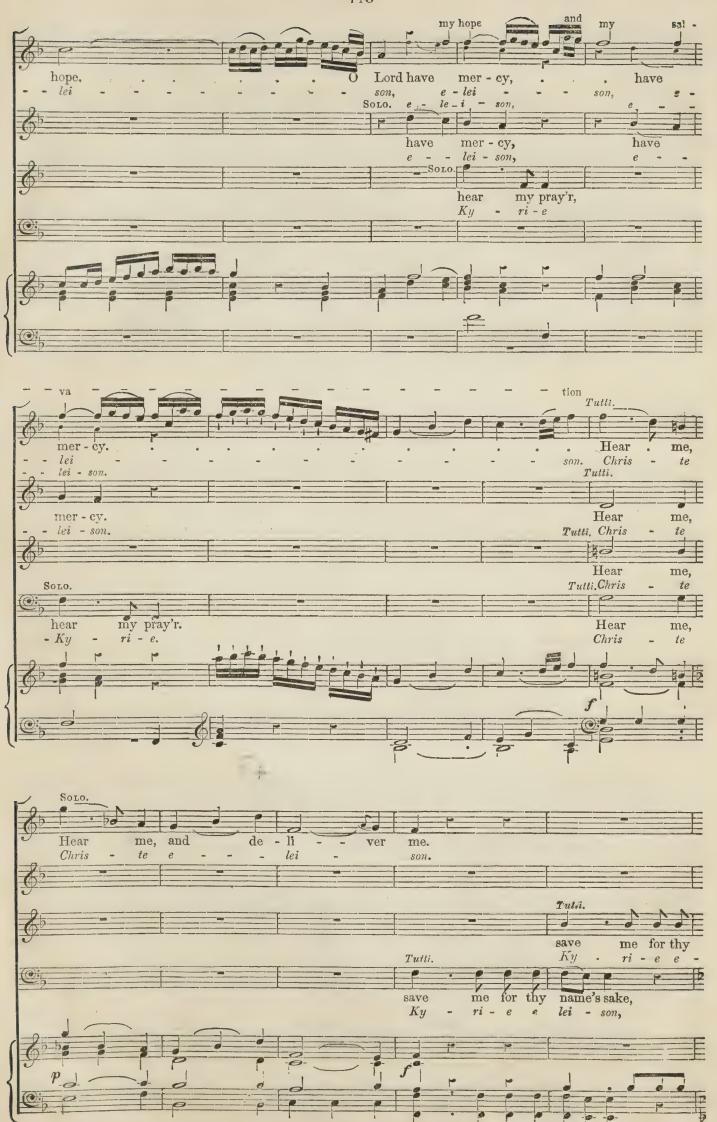
HAYDN'S MASS IN D. No 3.



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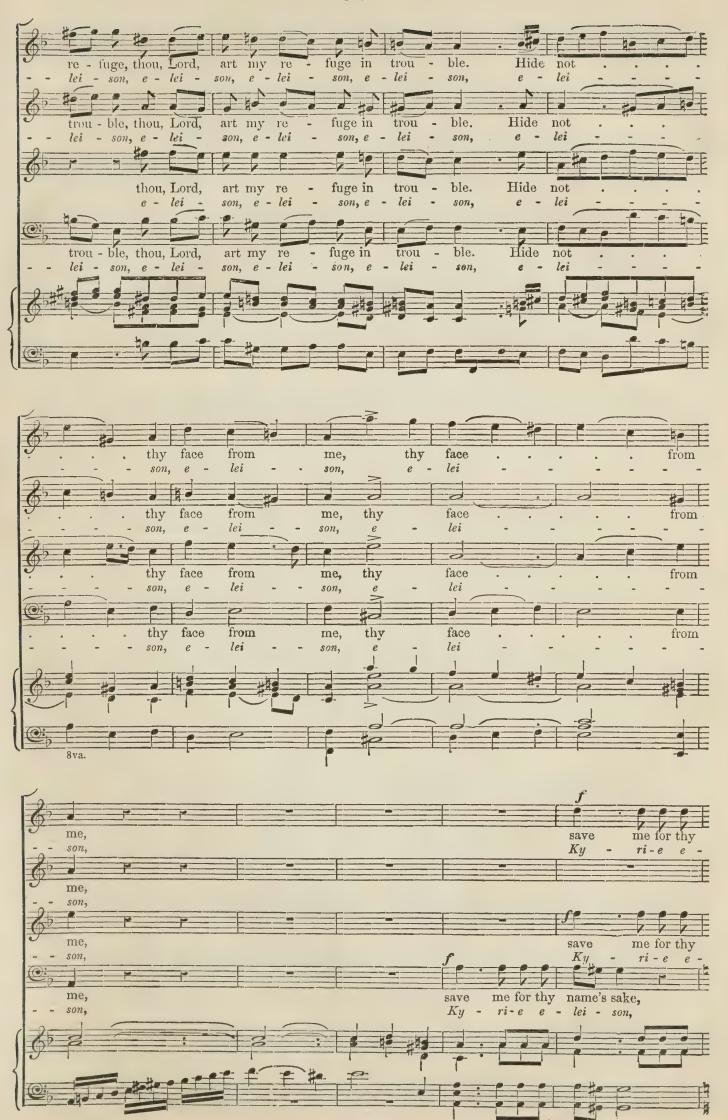
The small notes indicate the Ripieno treble in the Tutti parts, and the Second treble in the Soli parts.



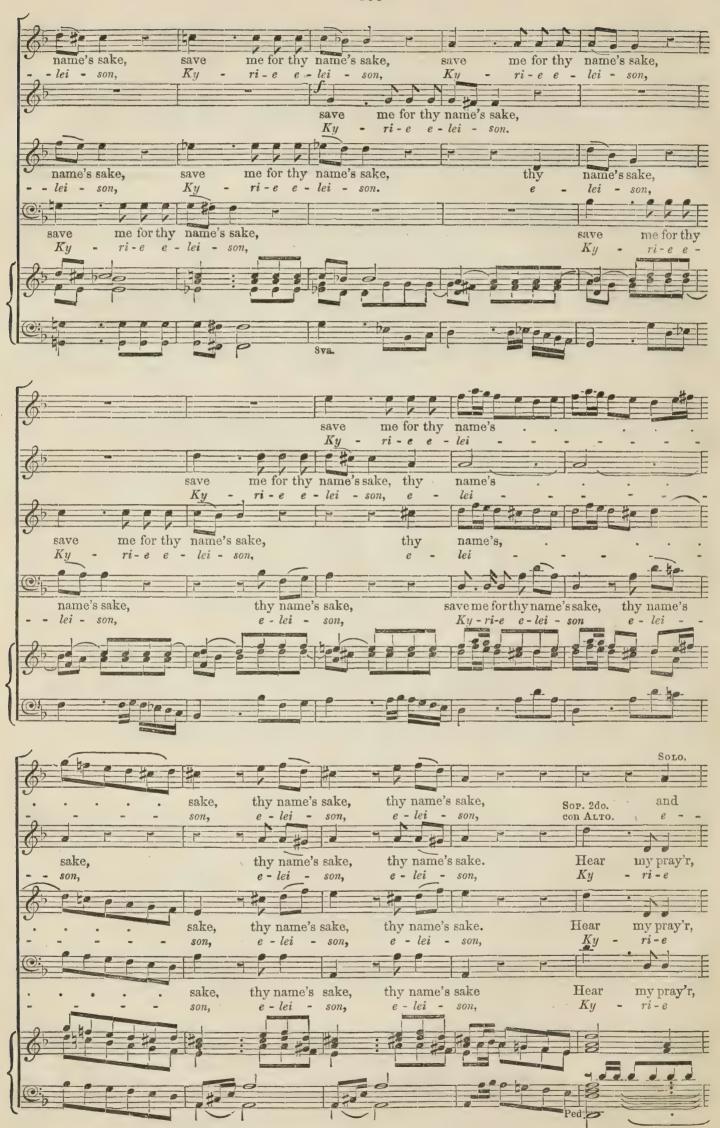
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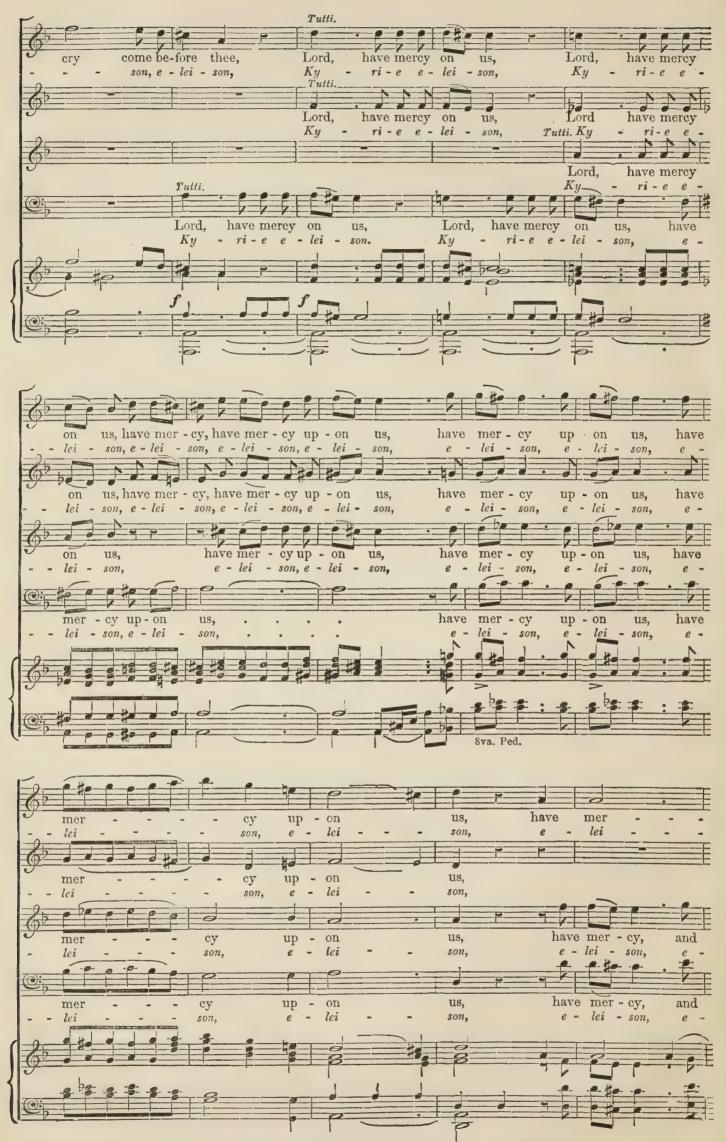
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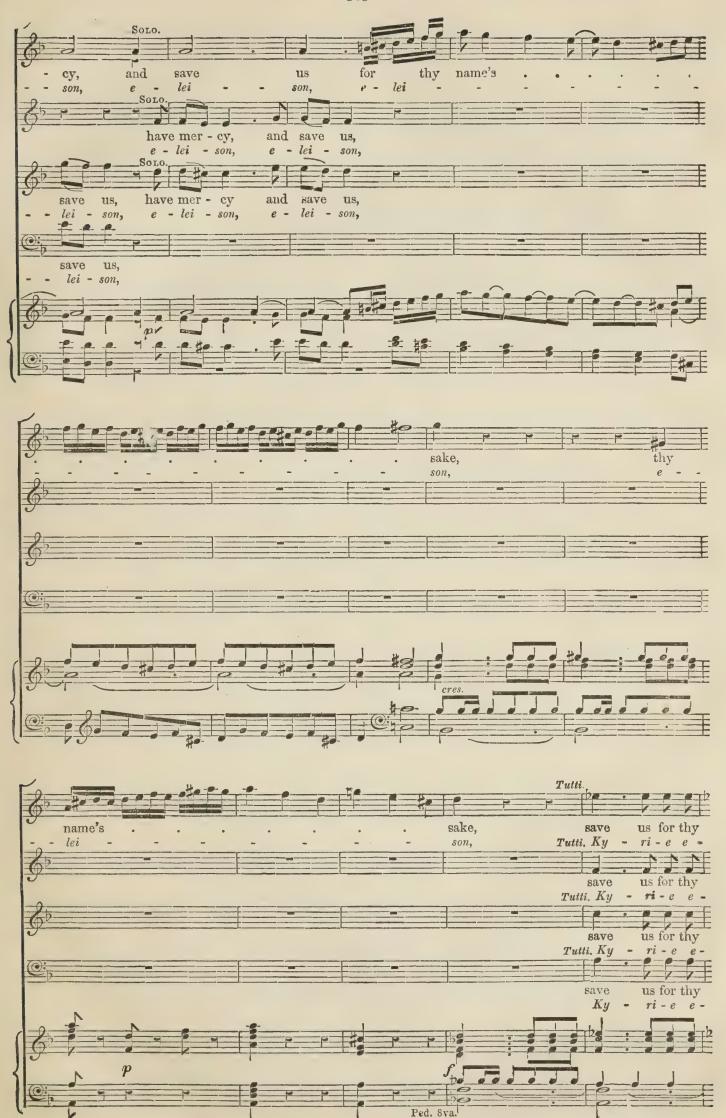
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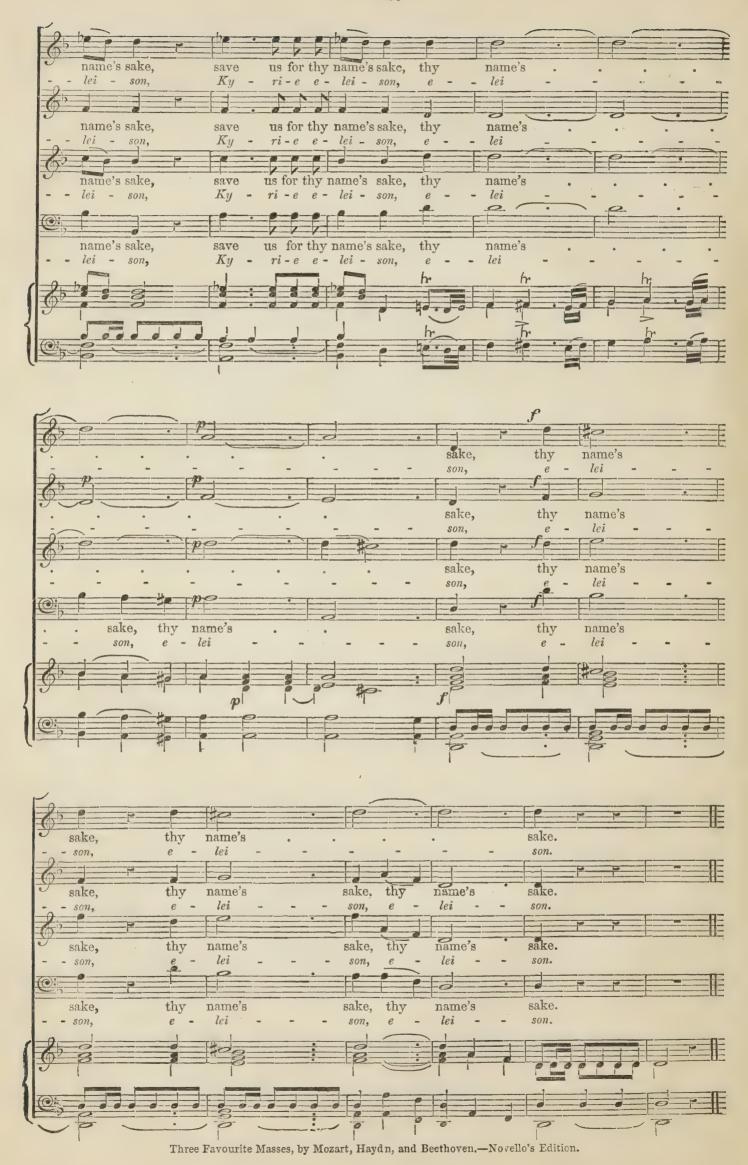


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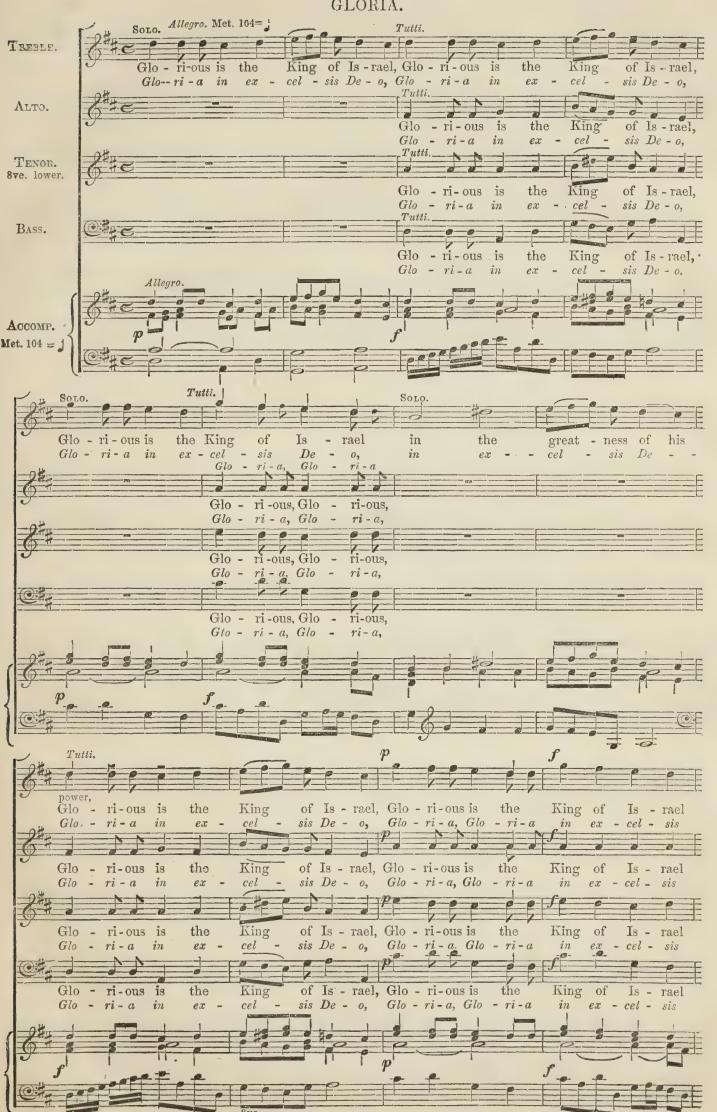


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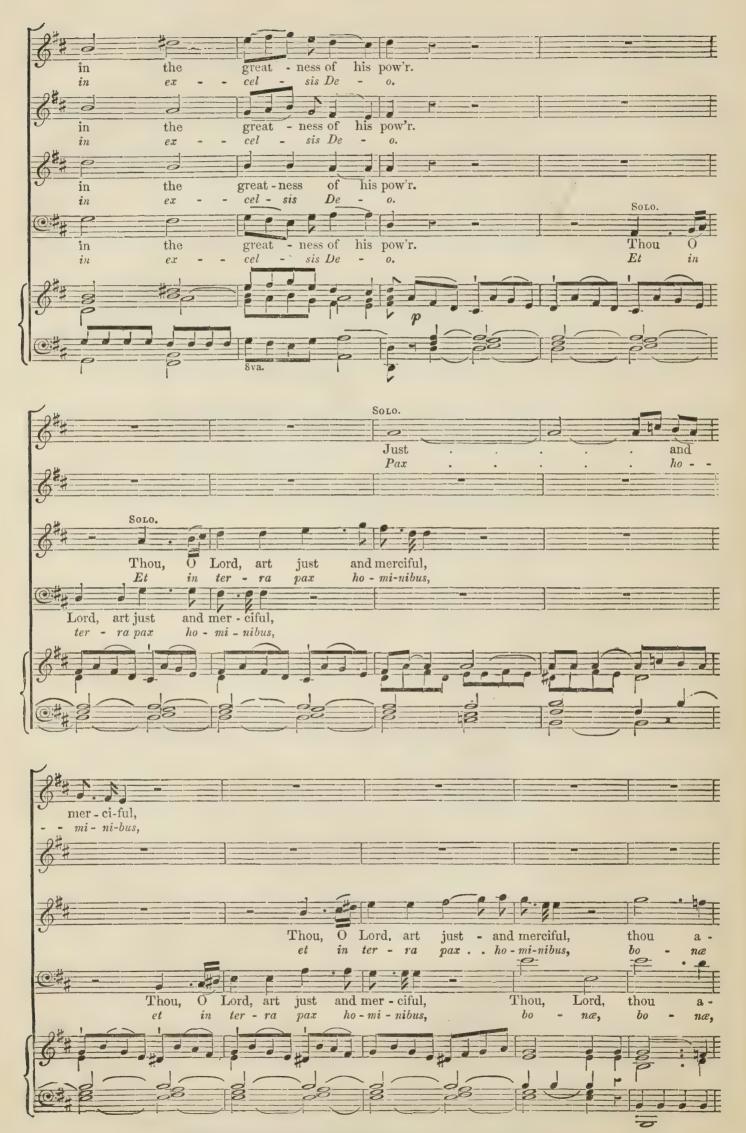




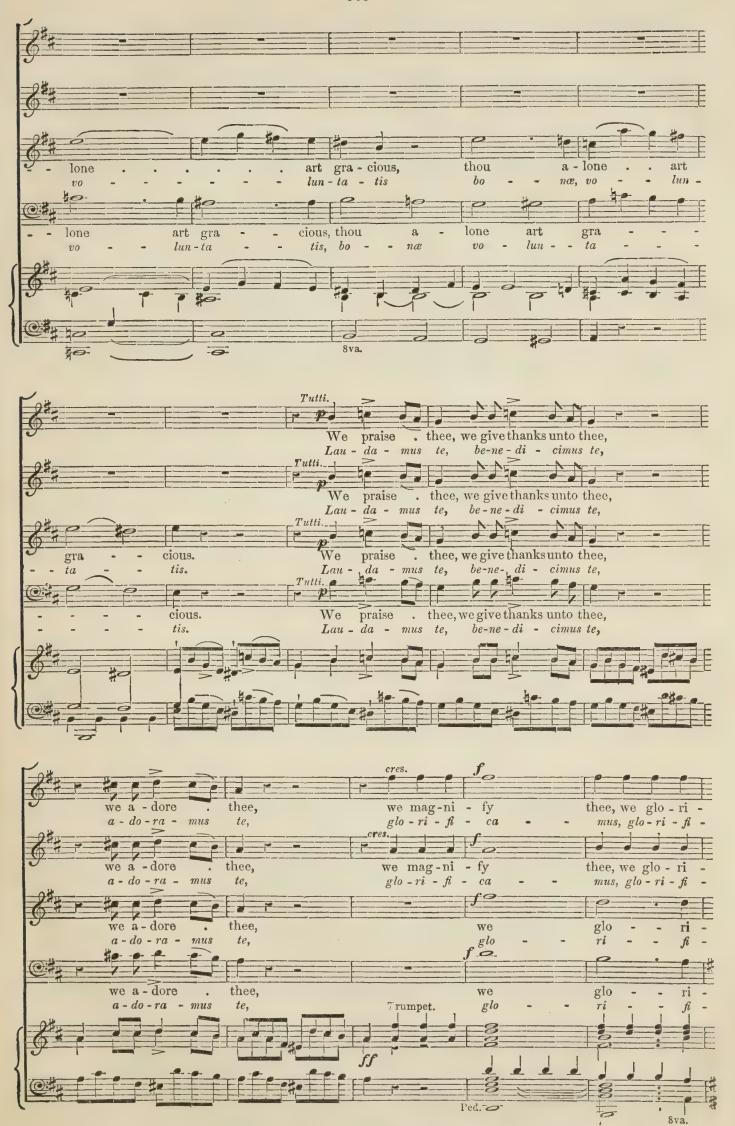
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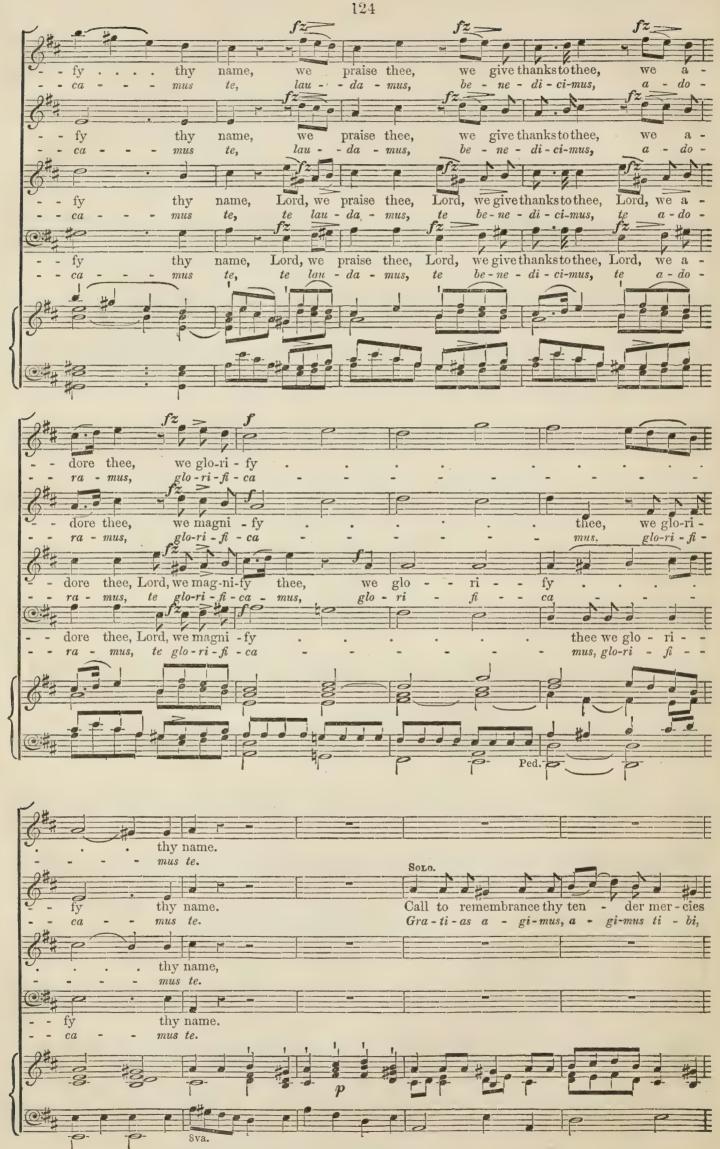
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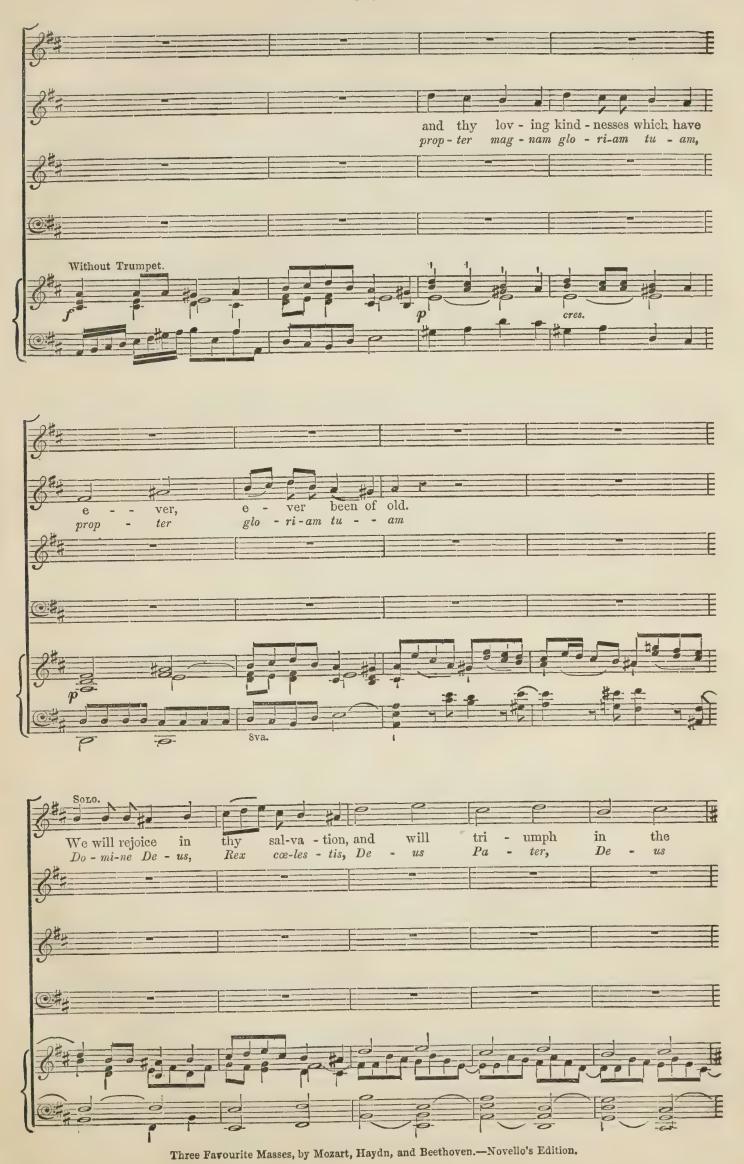
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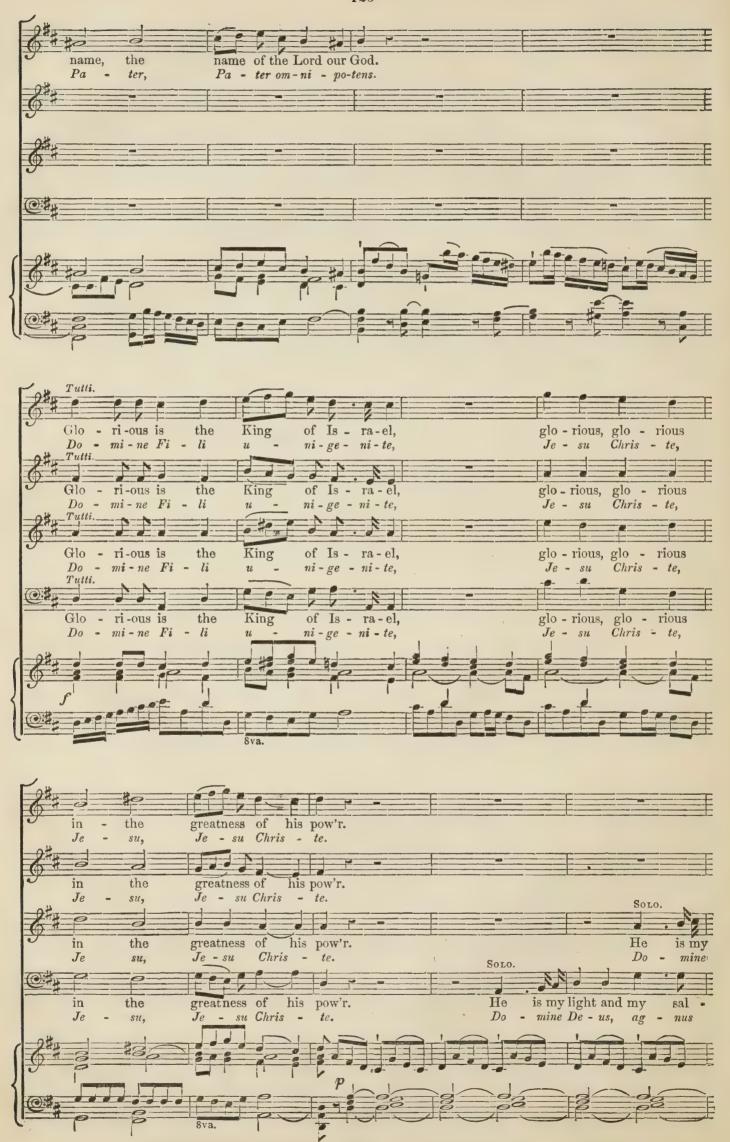


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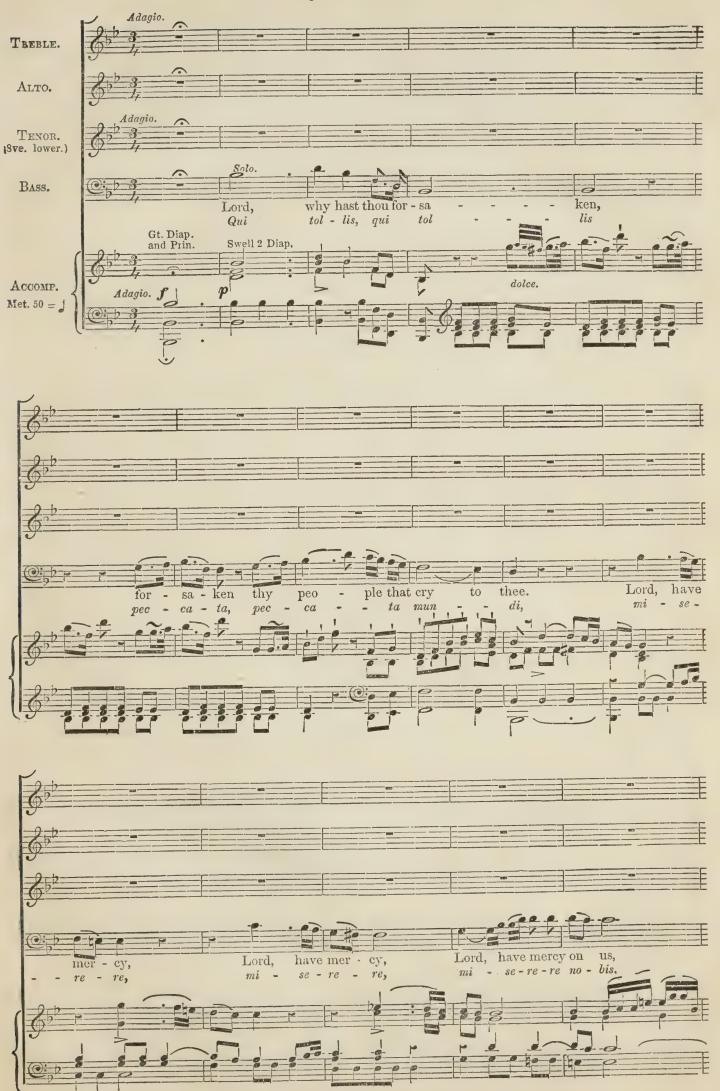


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QUI TOLLIS.

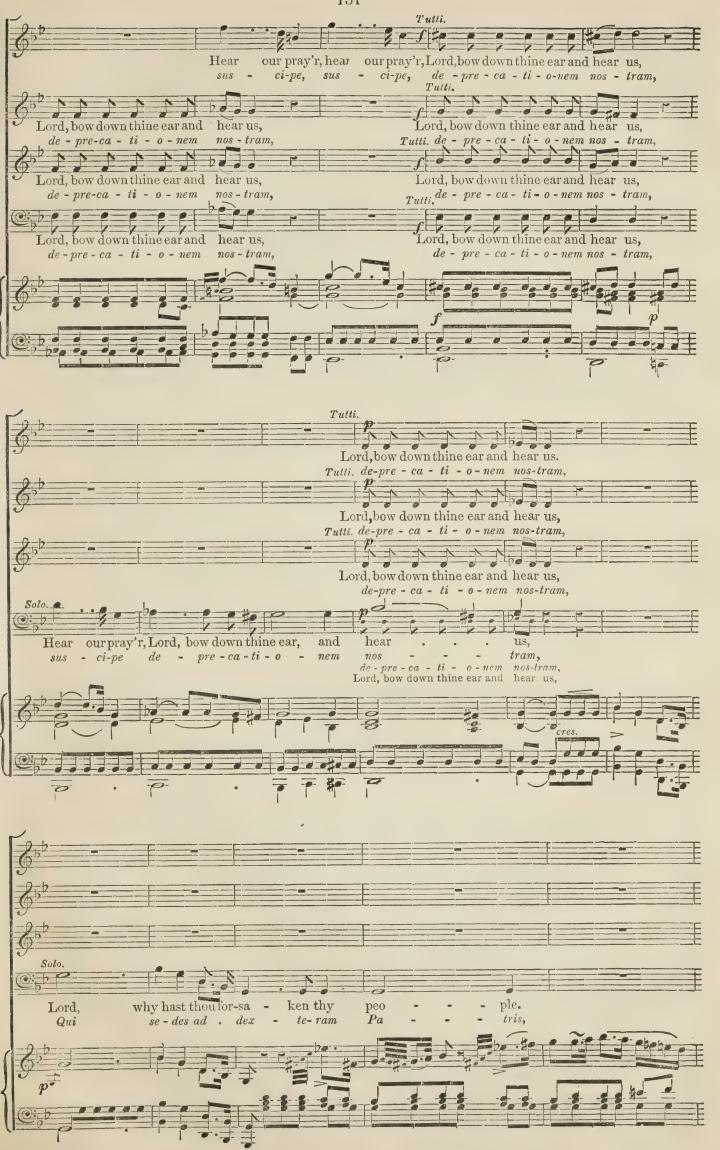


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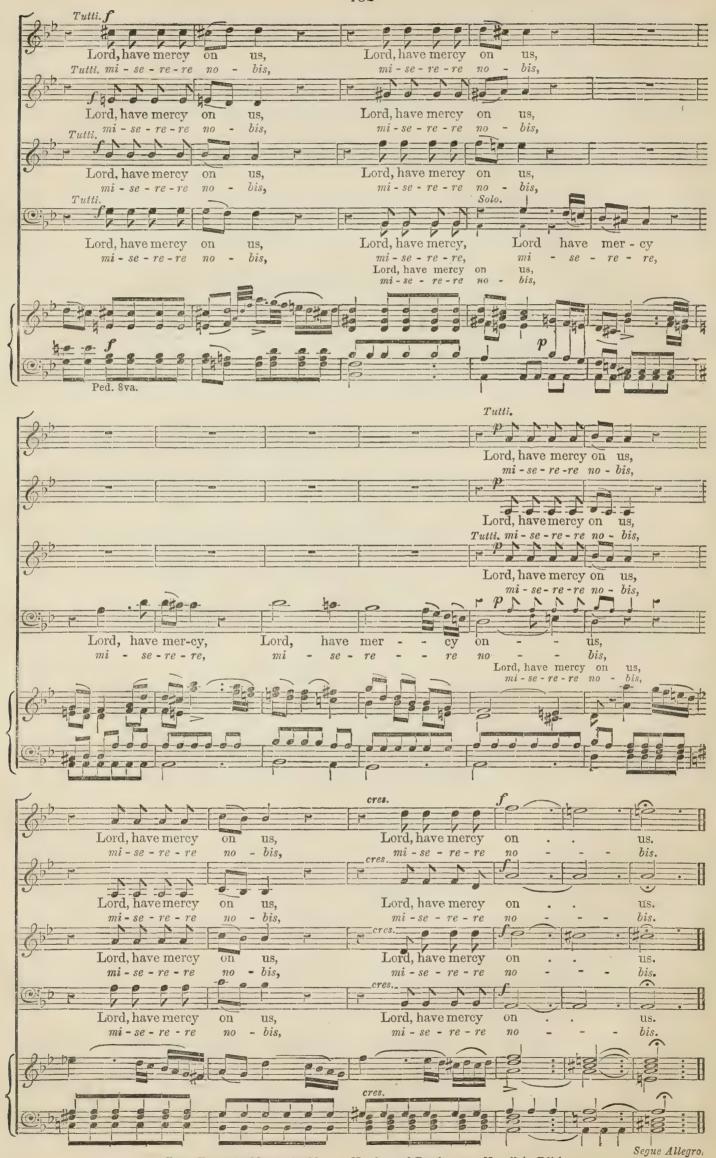


^{*} This Note wants correcting in the Score.

[†] These three Notes want correcting in the principal Vocal Bass, in the Score.



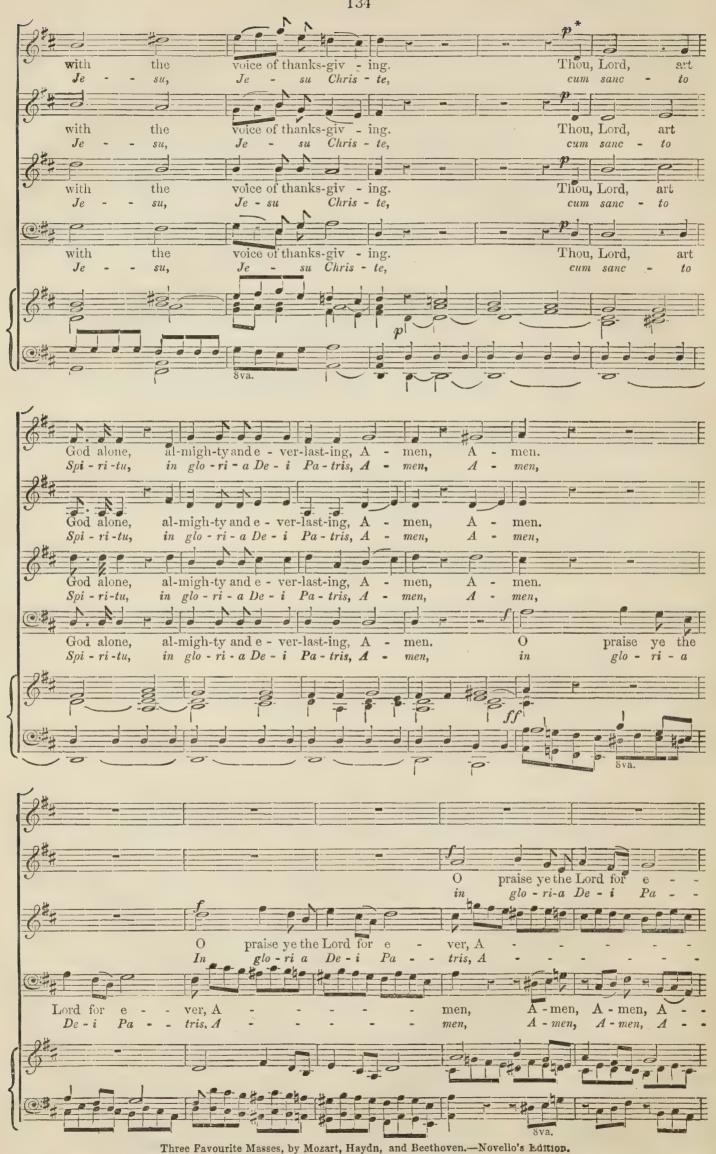
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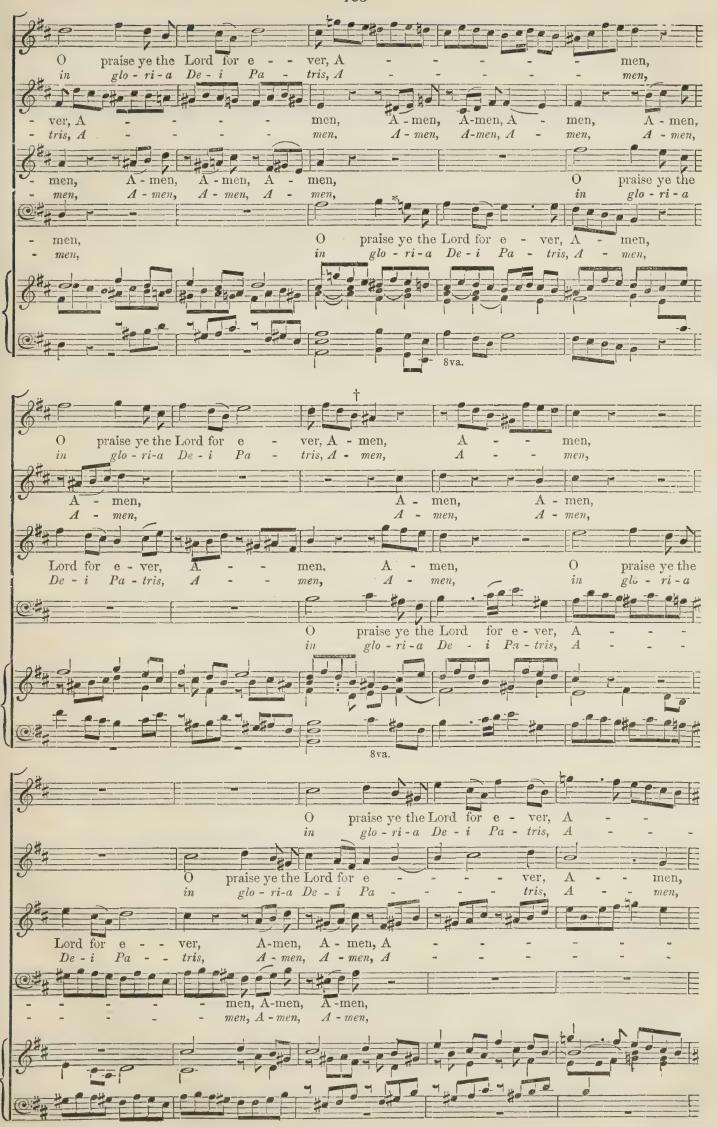
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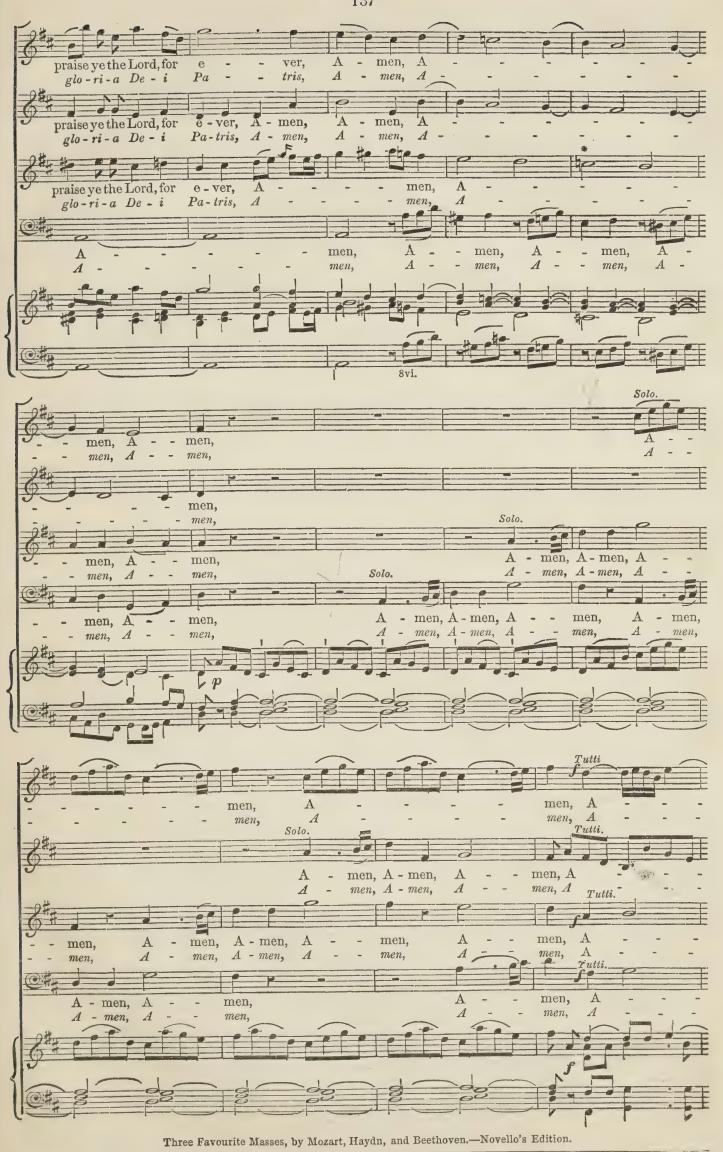
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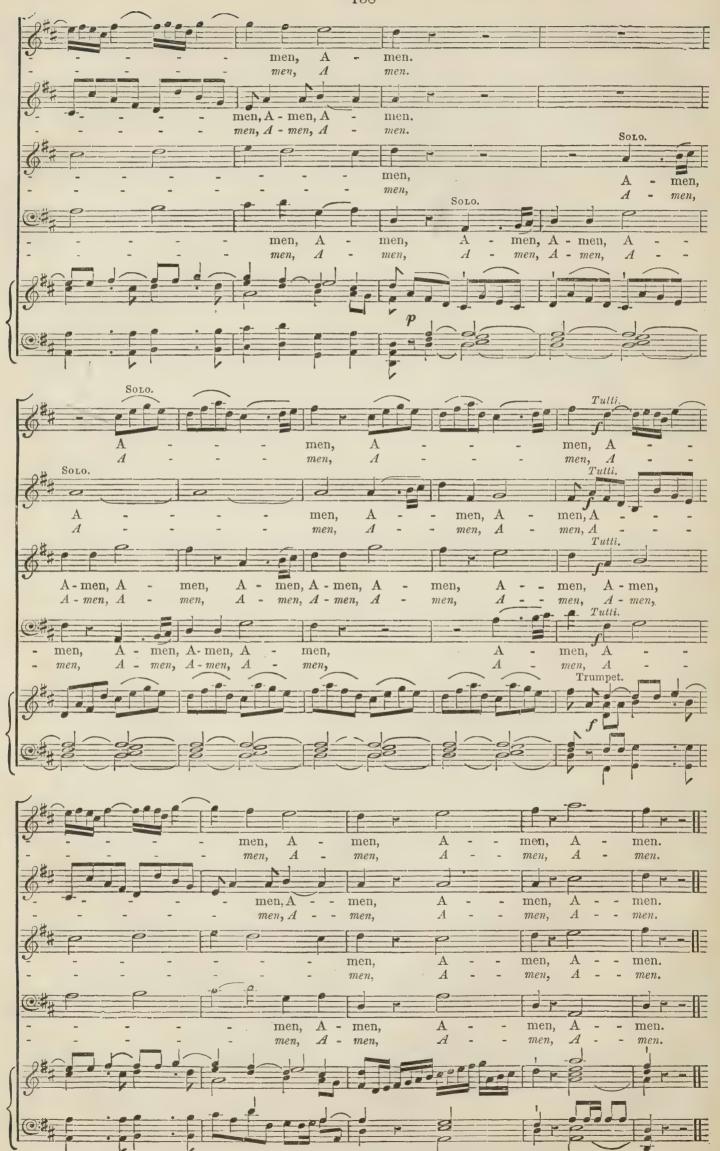
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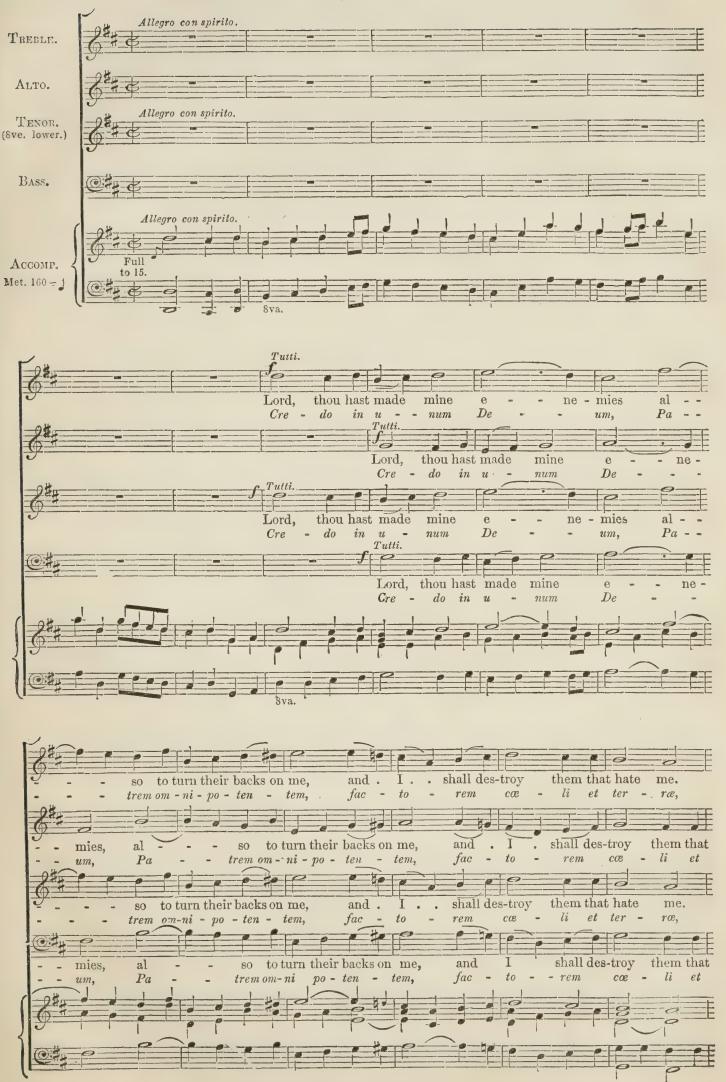


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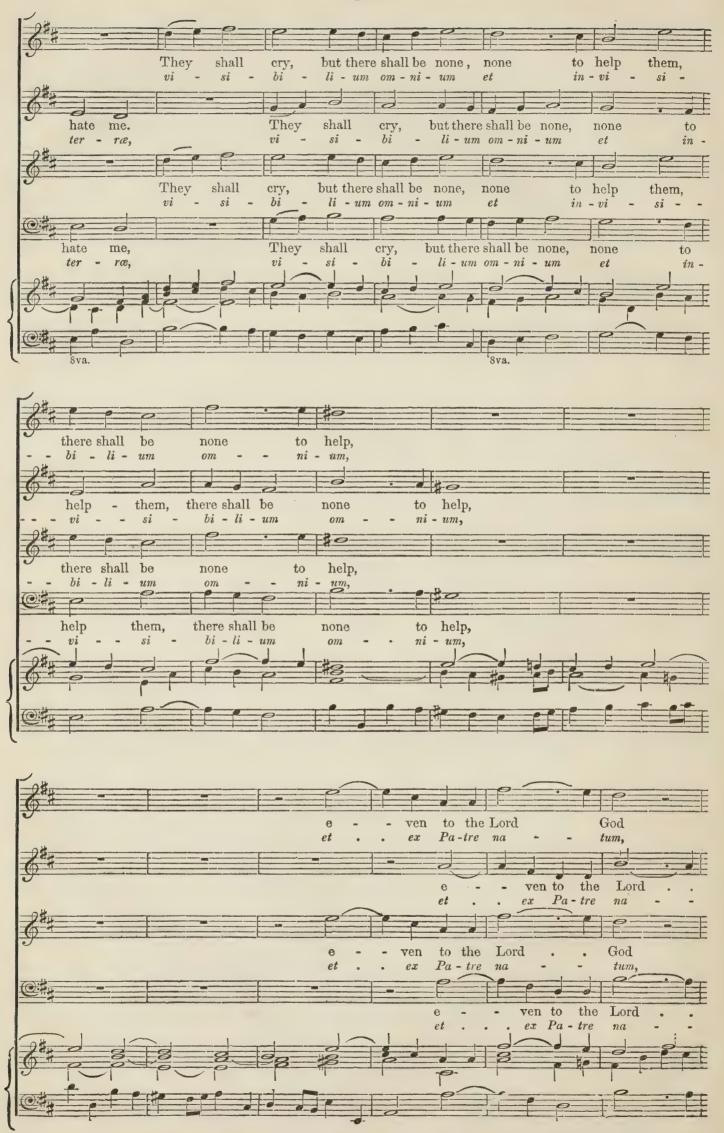


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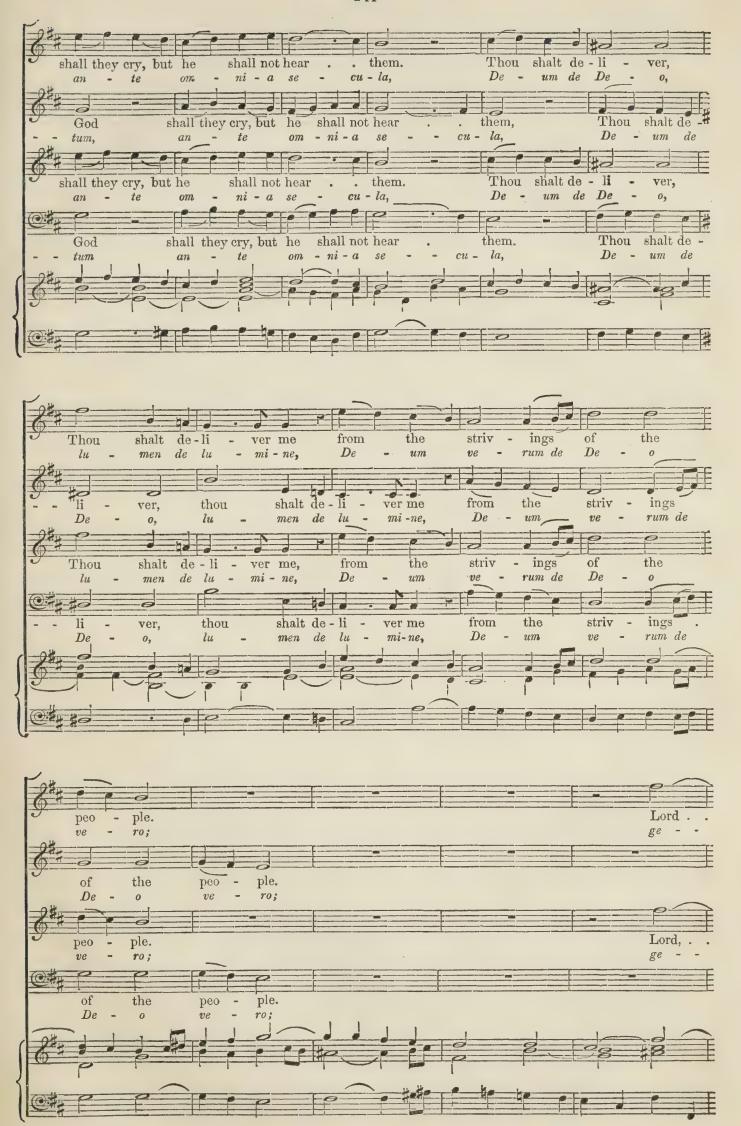
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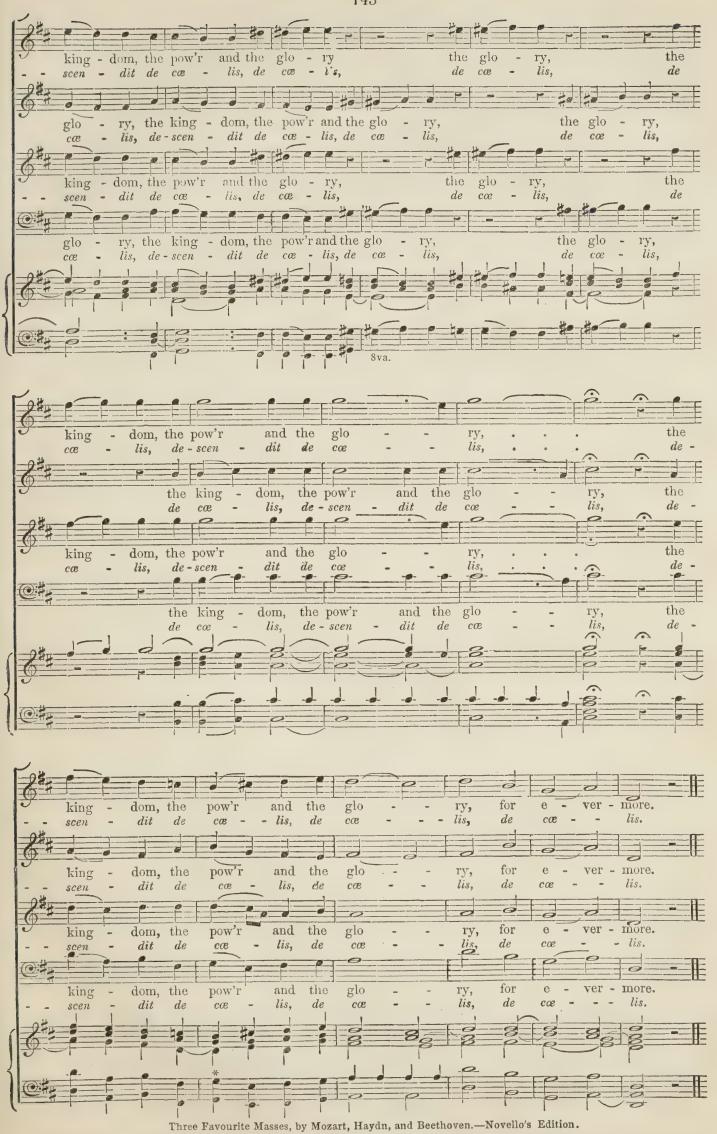
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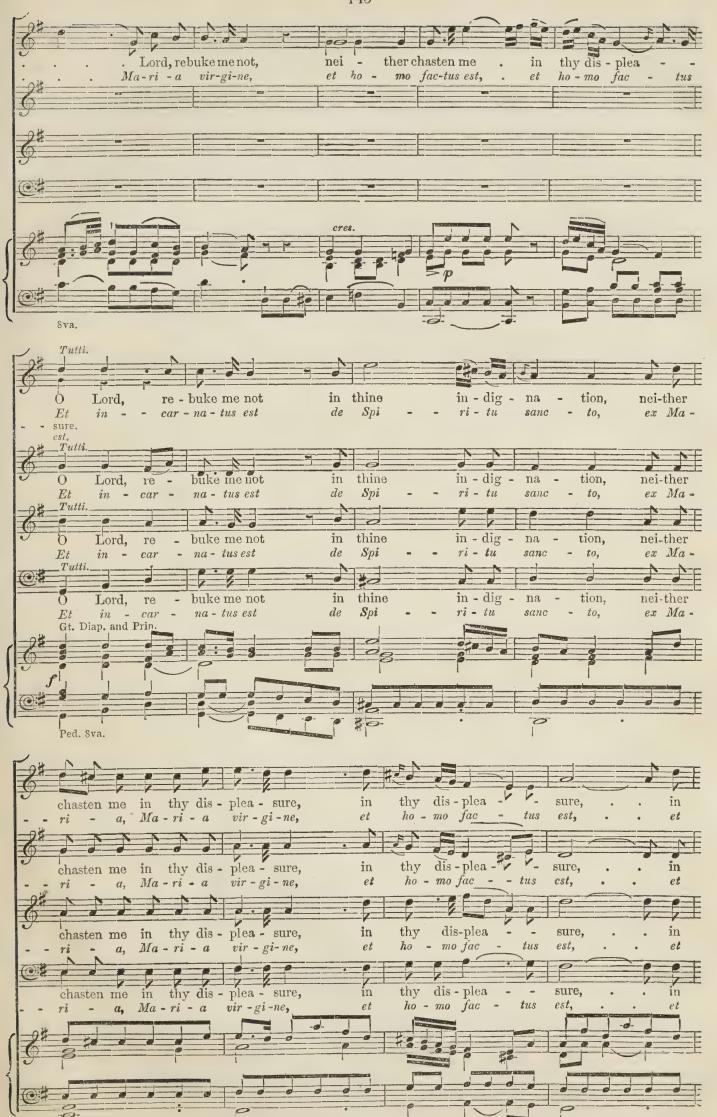


* This G is improperly marked B in the Score, (Instrumental Bass.)

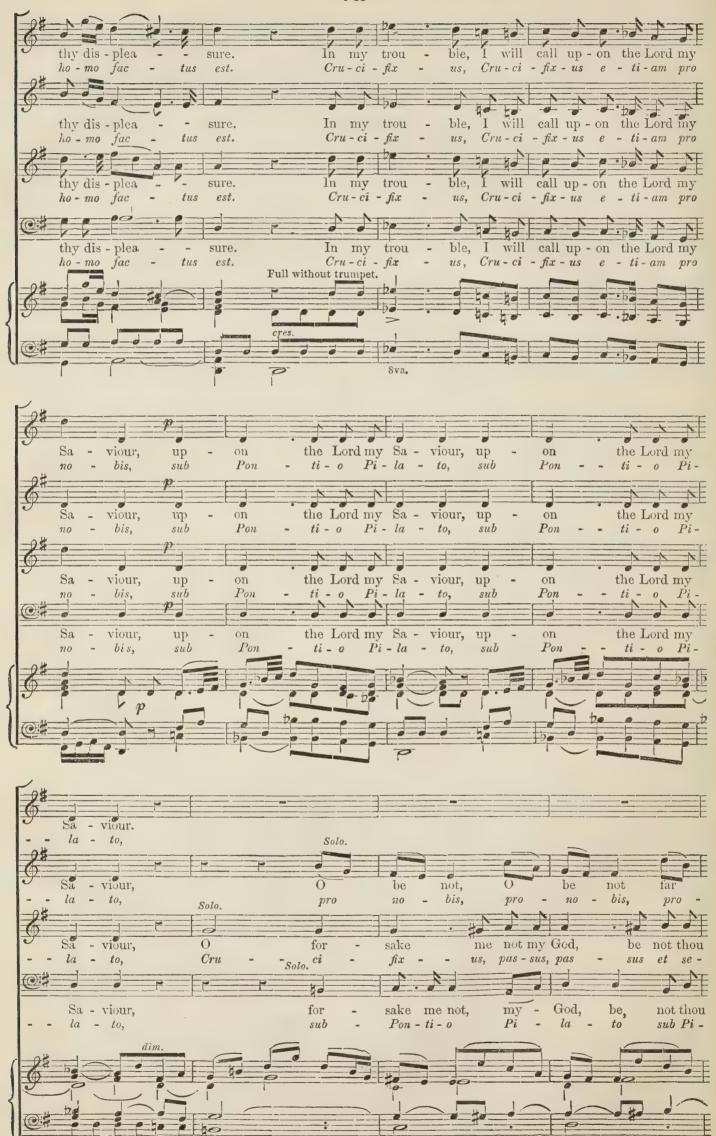
ET INCARNATUS.



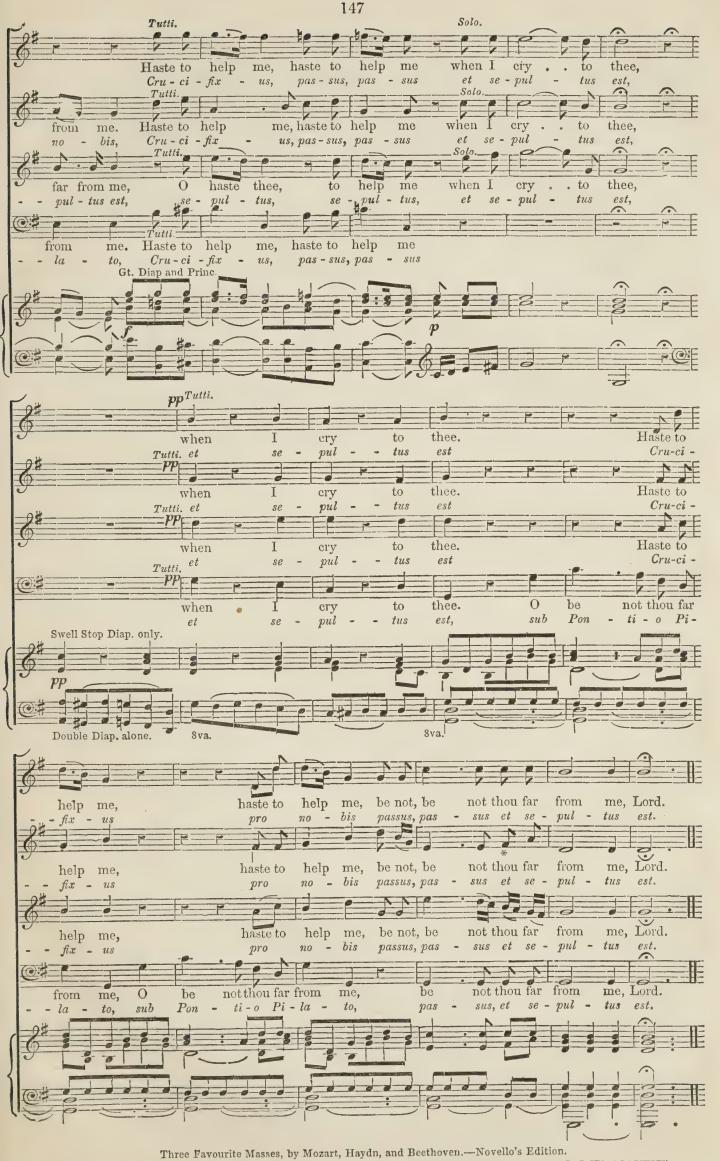
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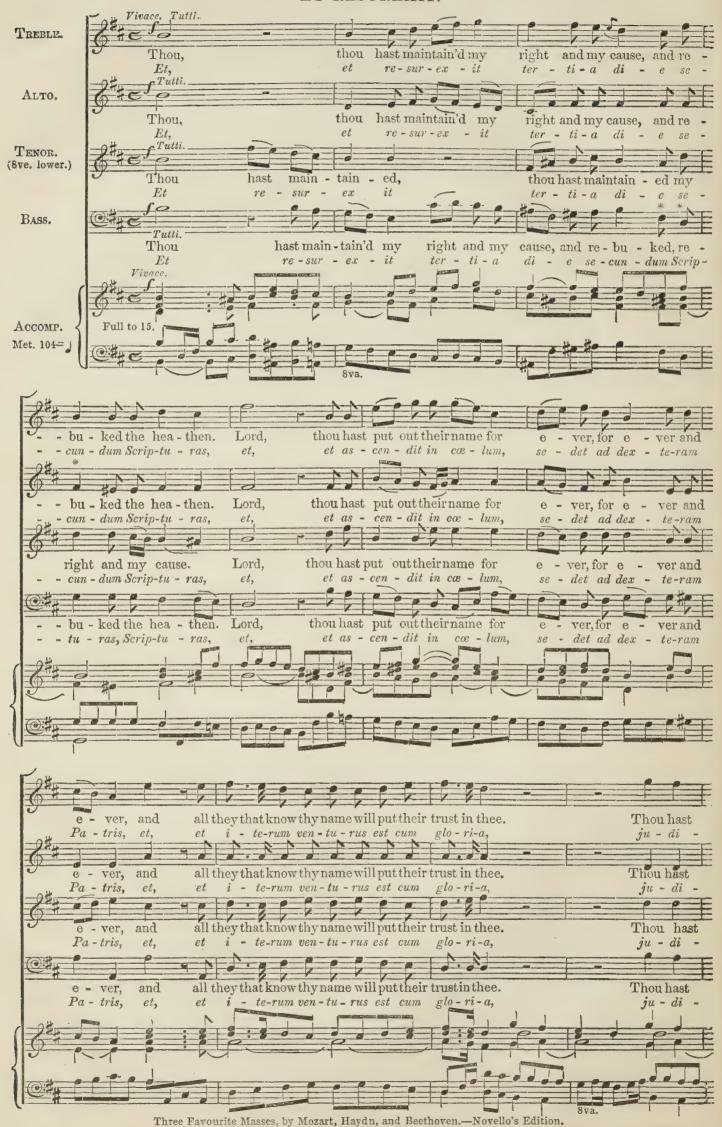
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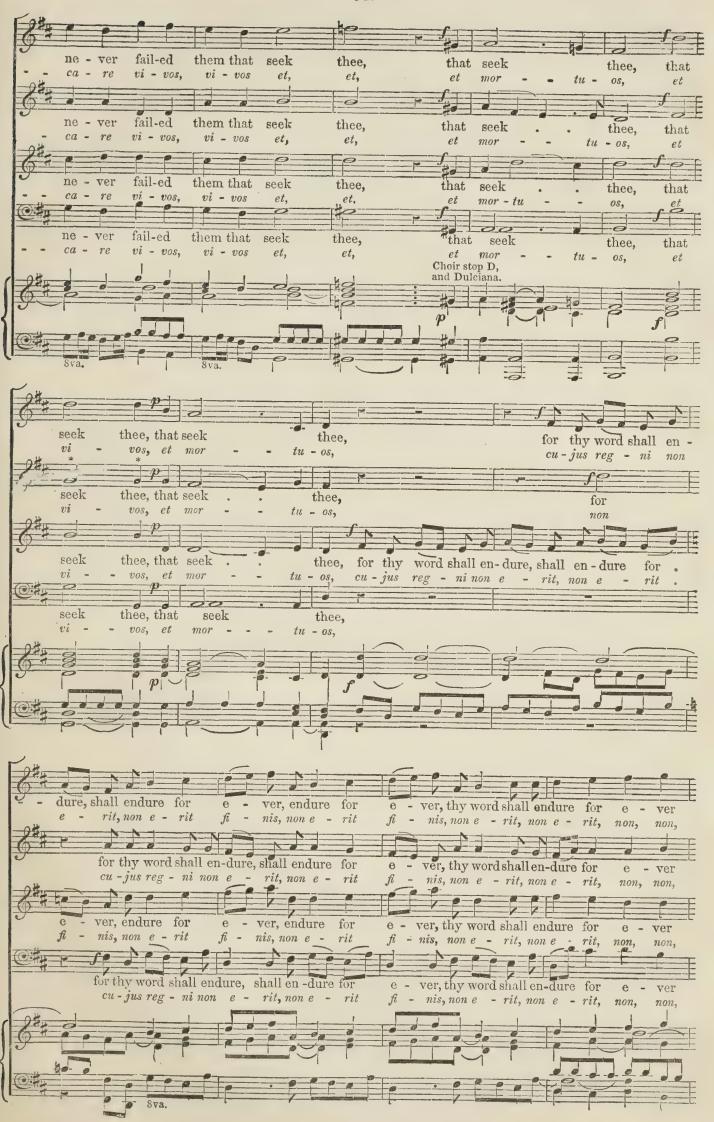


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ET RESUREXIT.

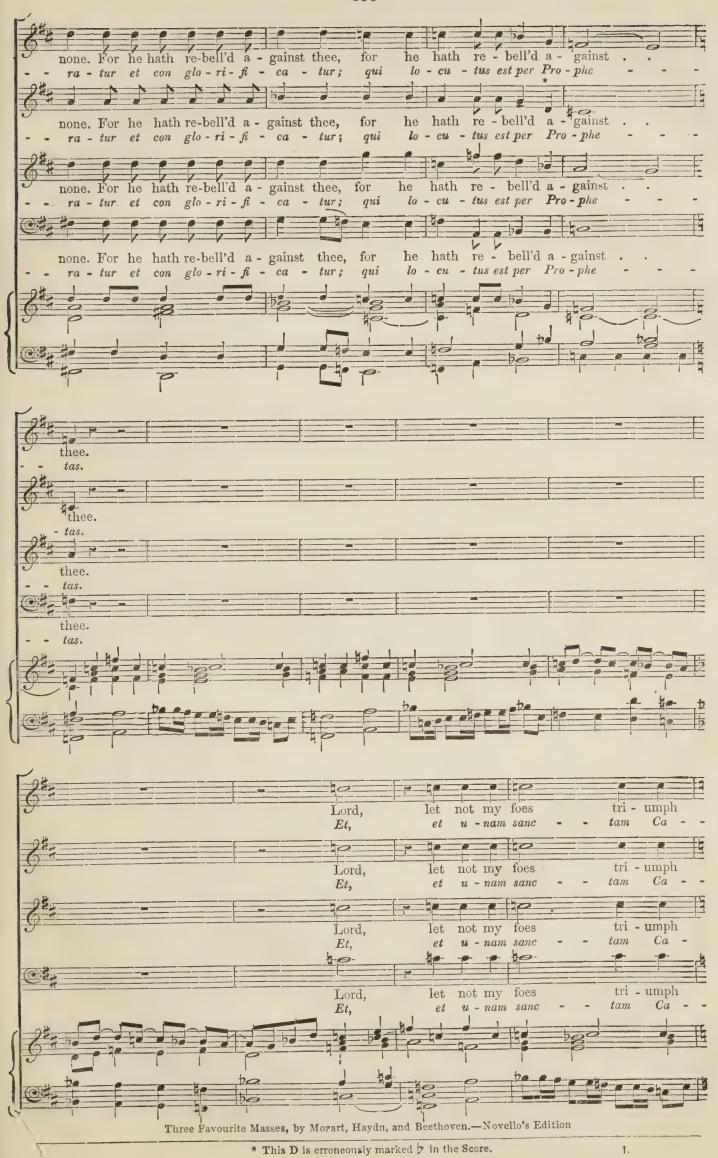


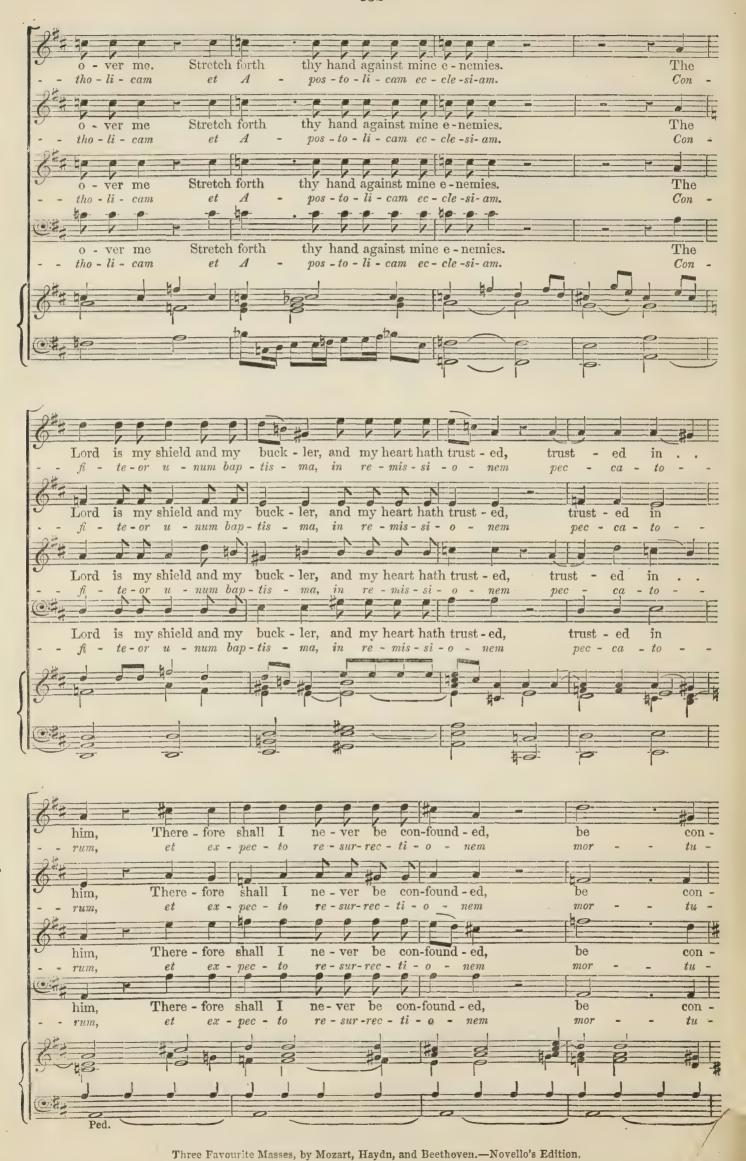


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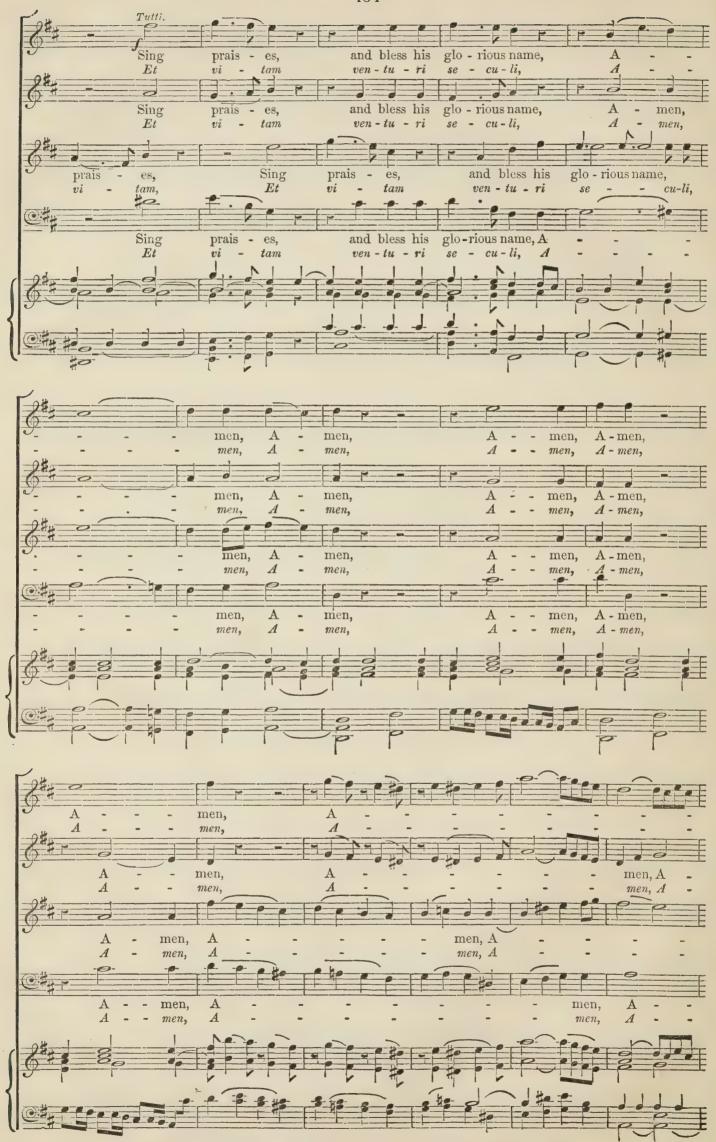
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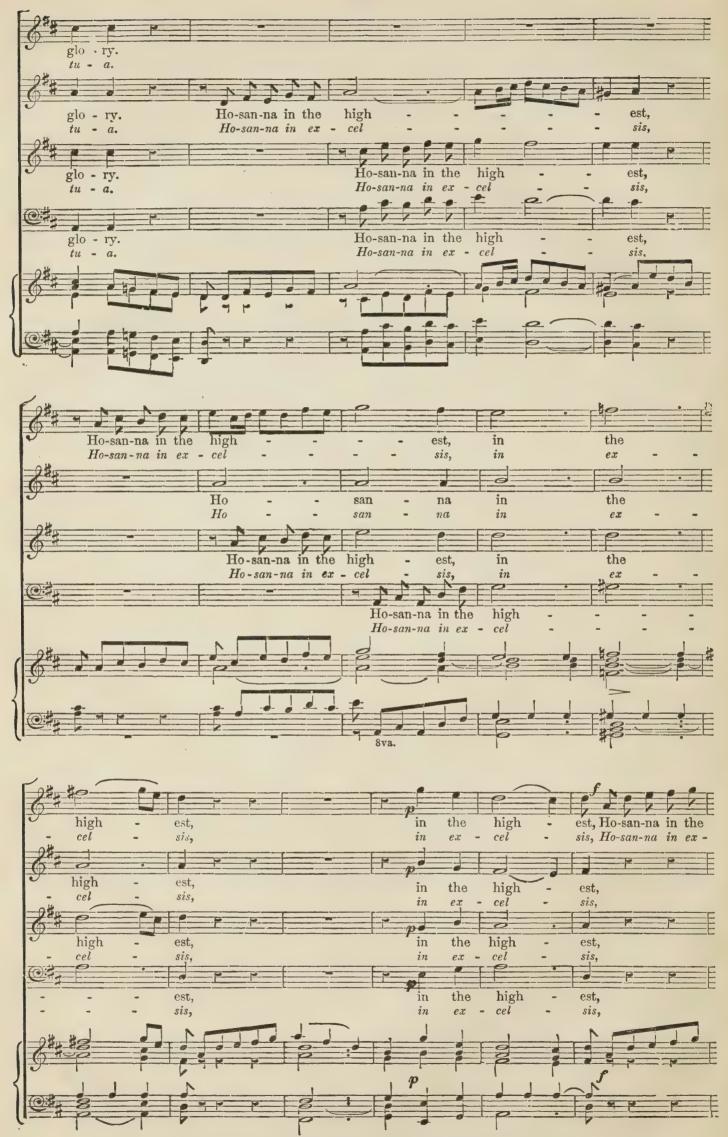


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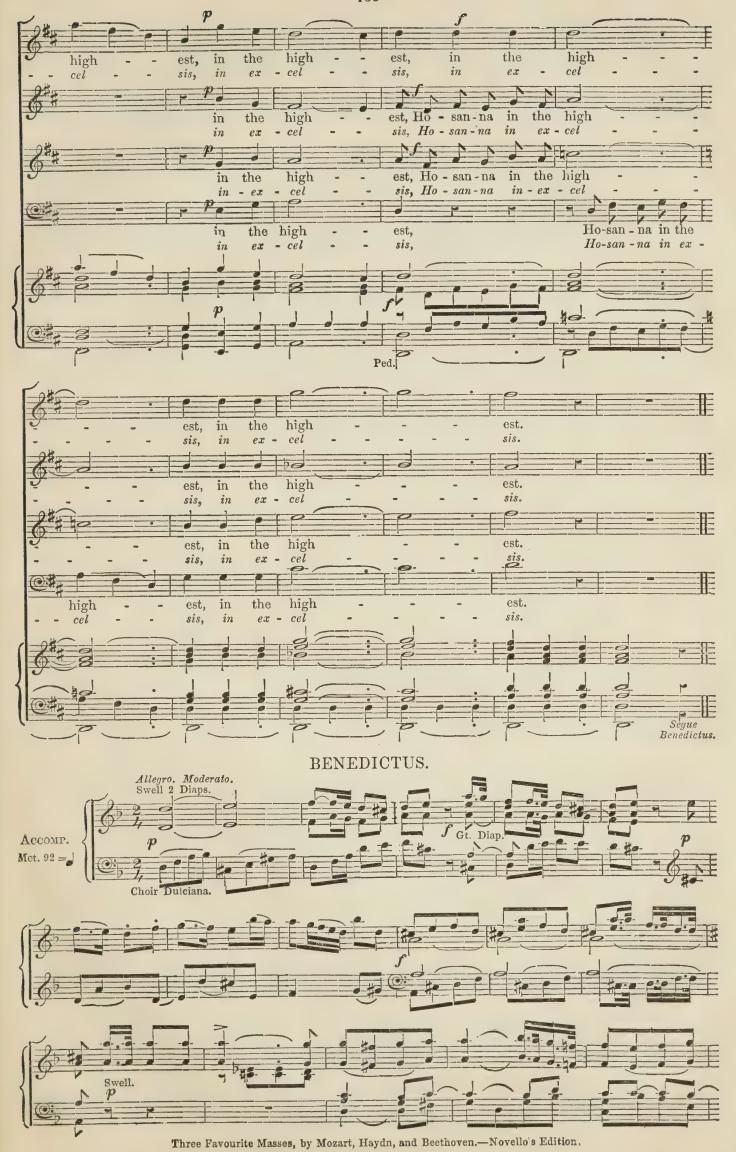


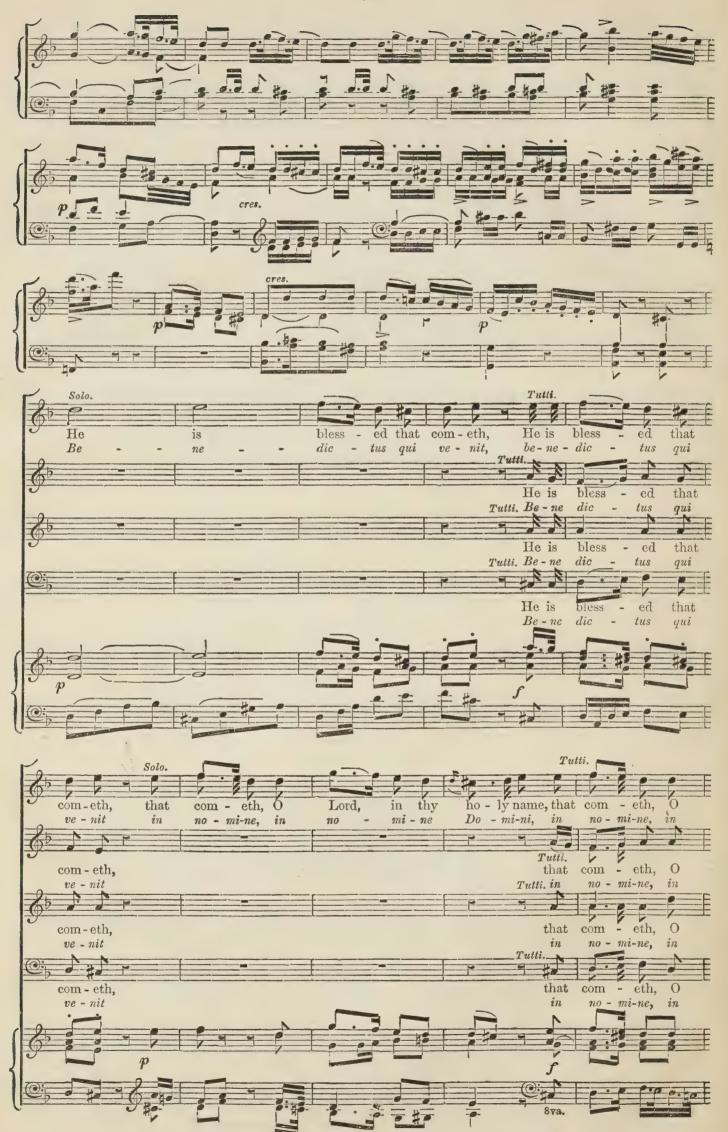




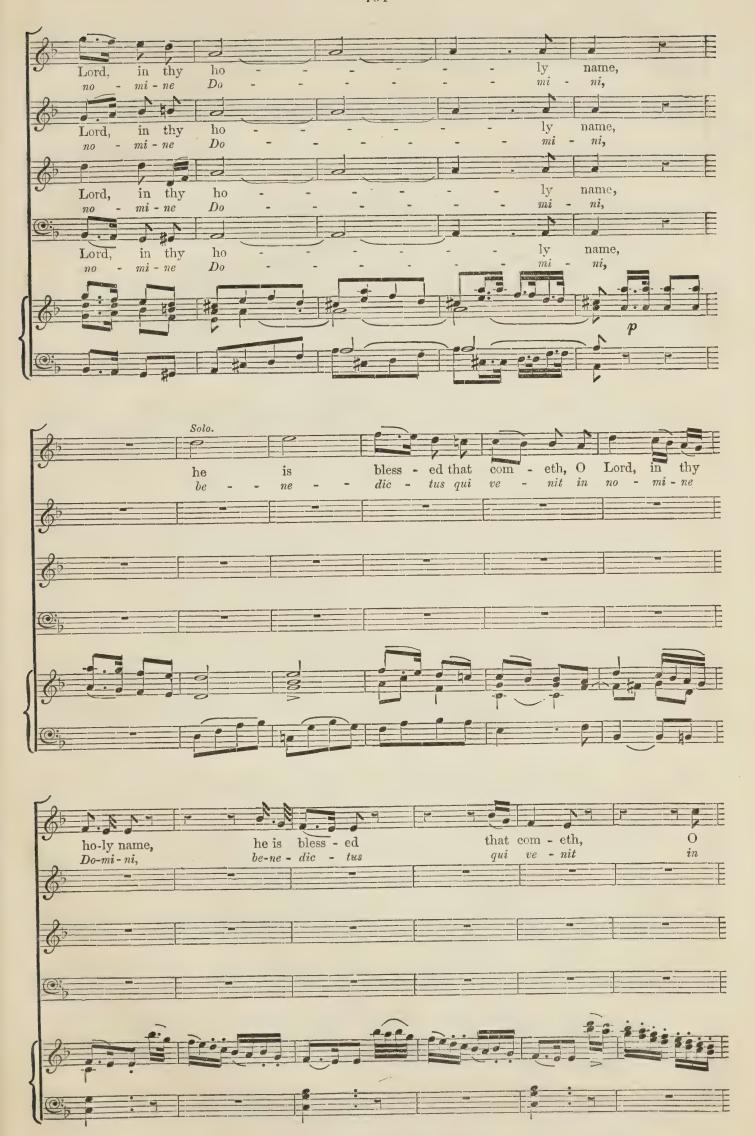


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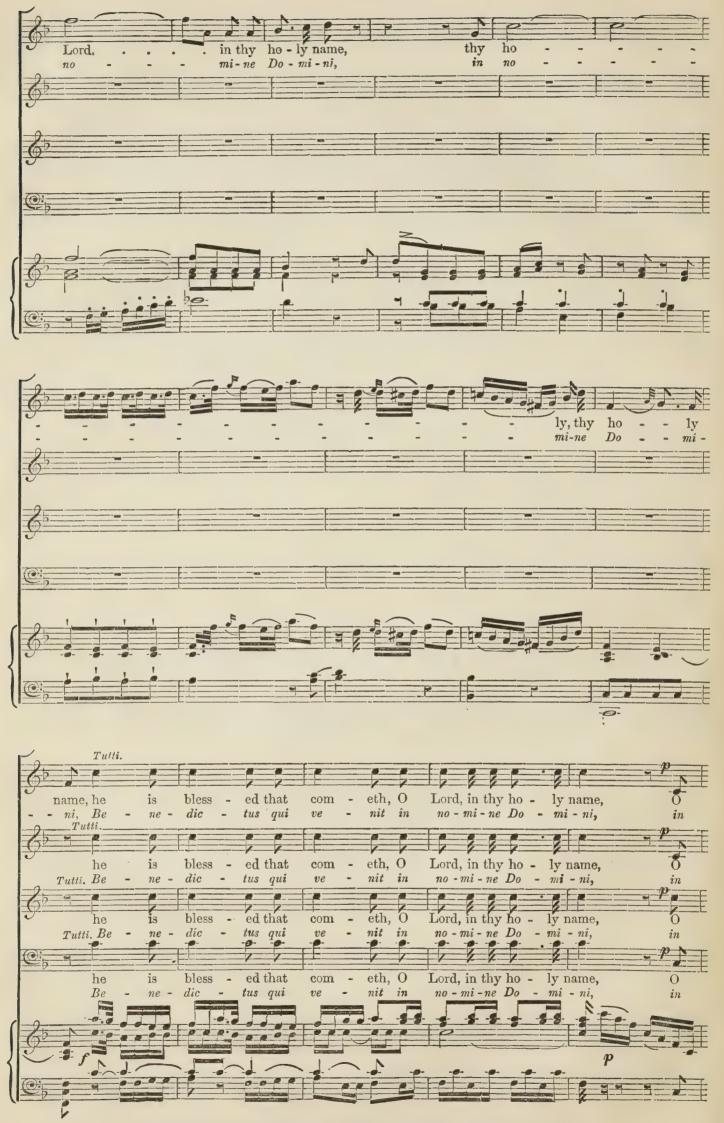




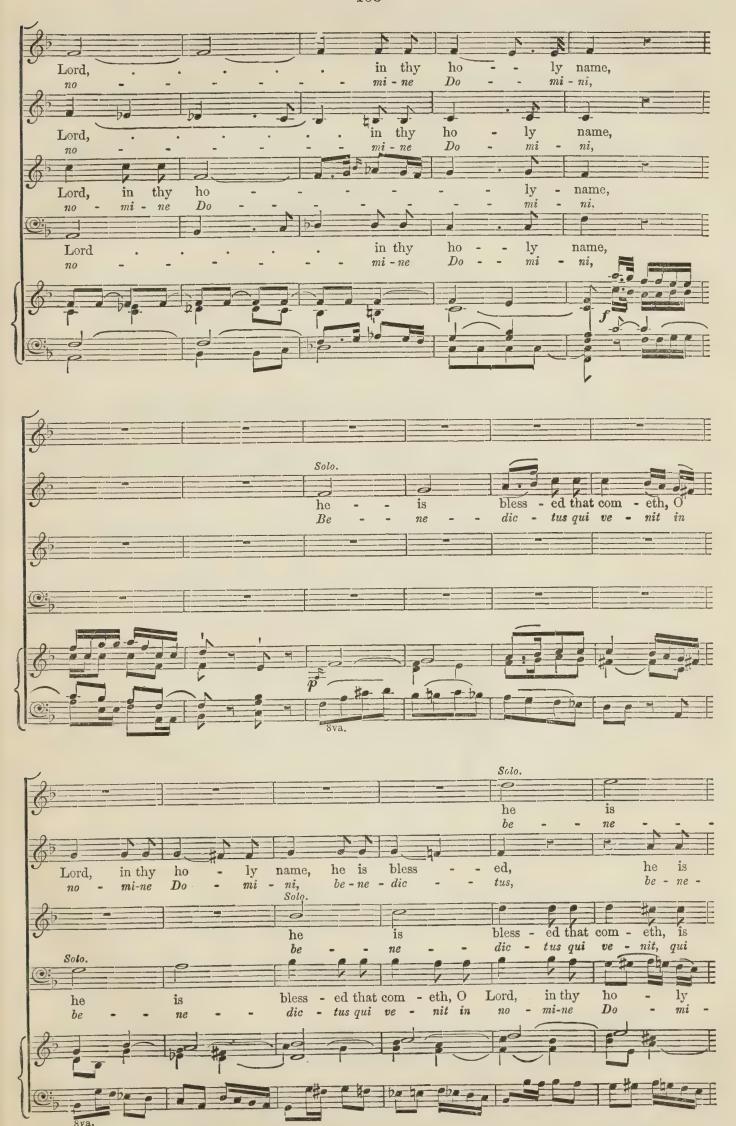
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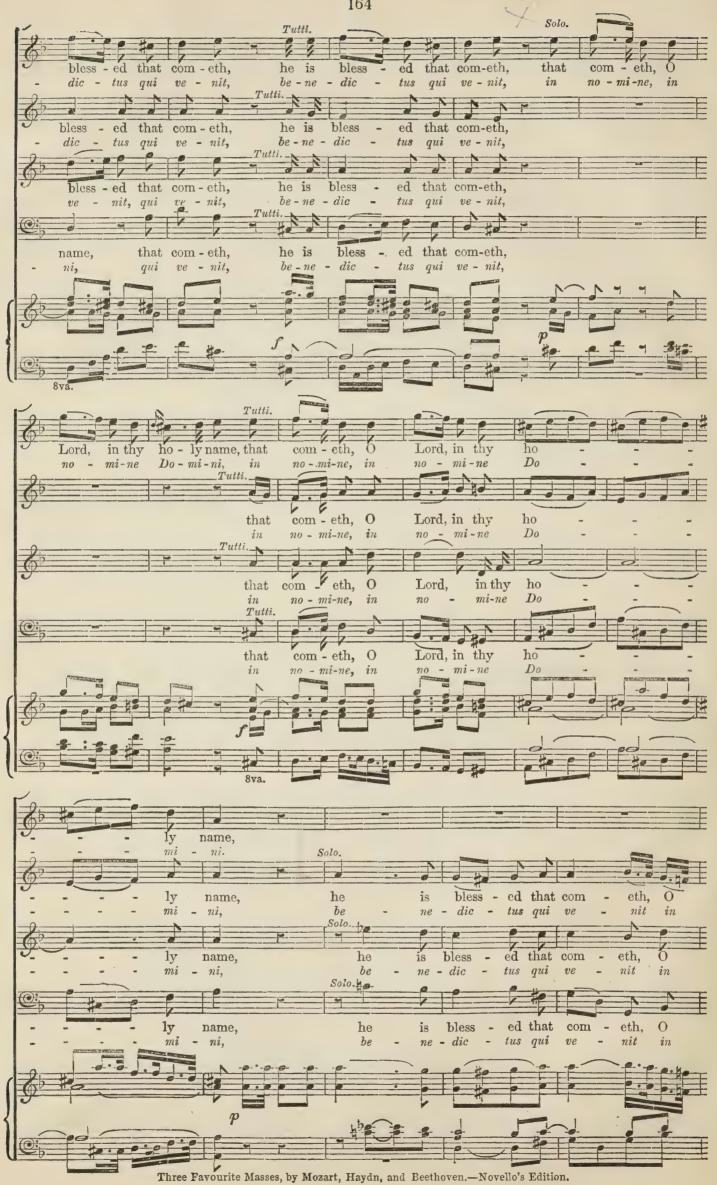


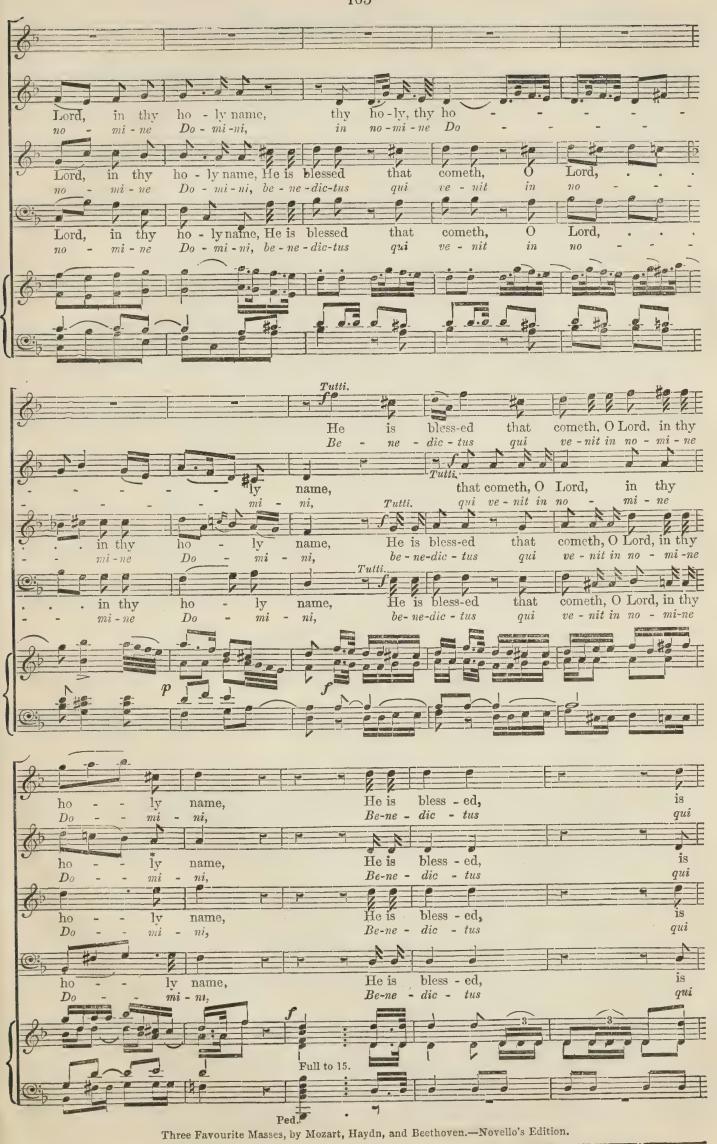
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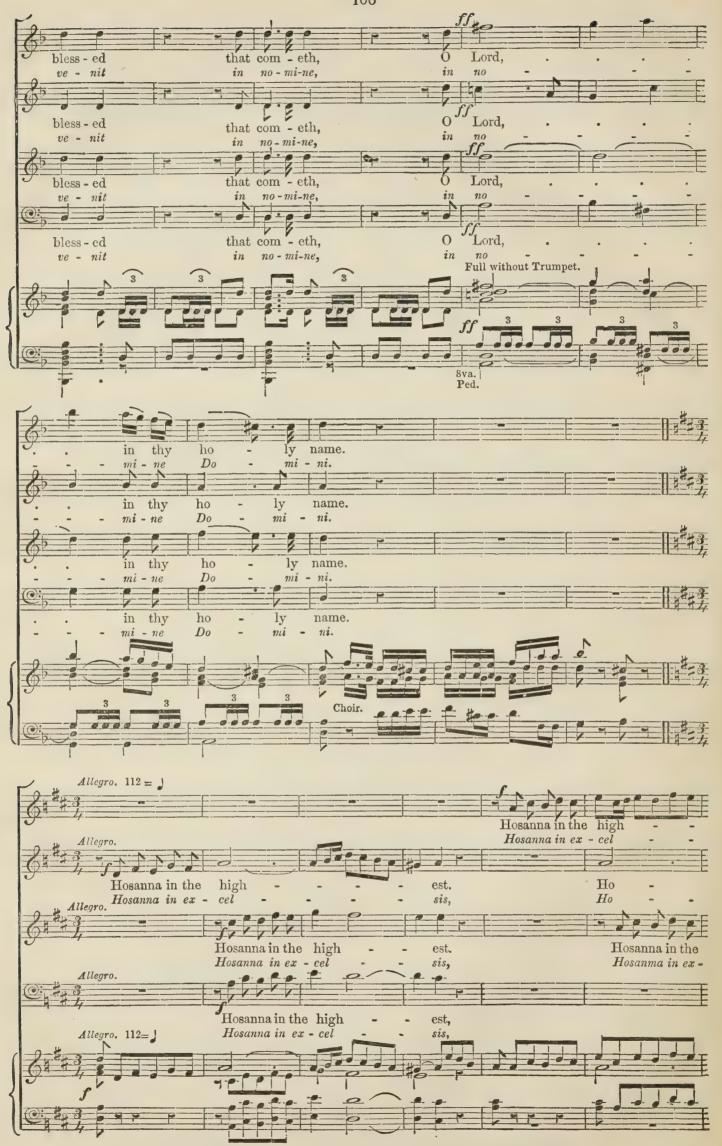
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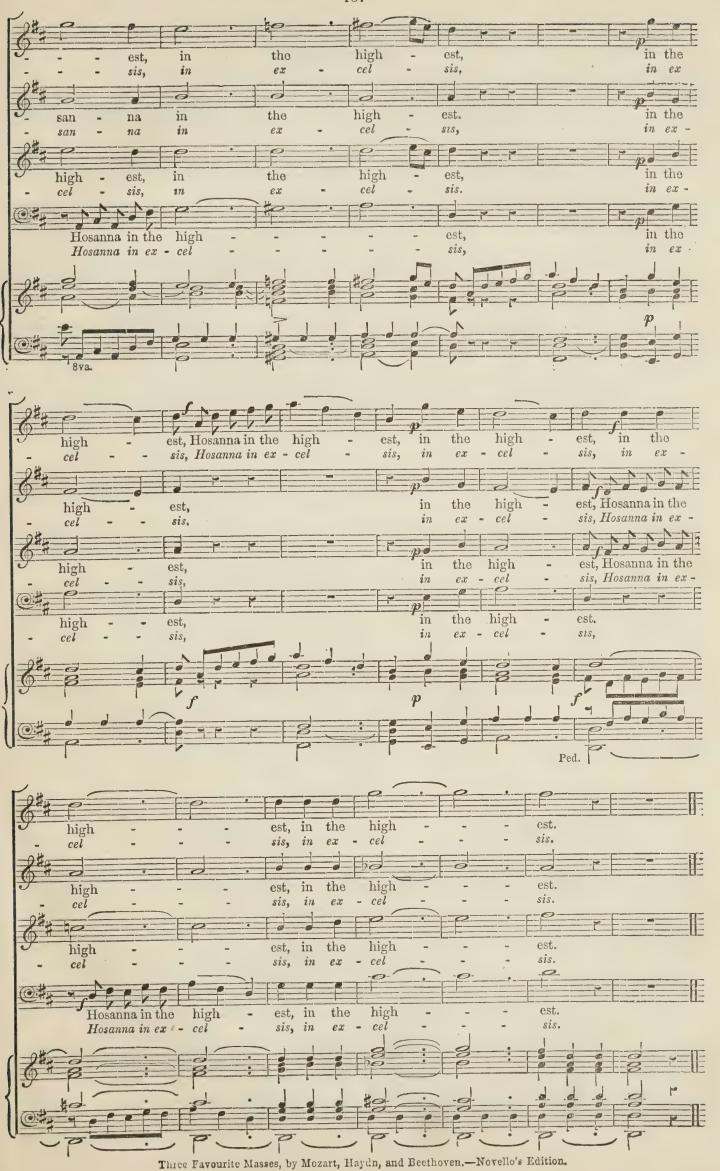




^{*} This A is exroneously marked B in the Score, as figures indicate the Chord of



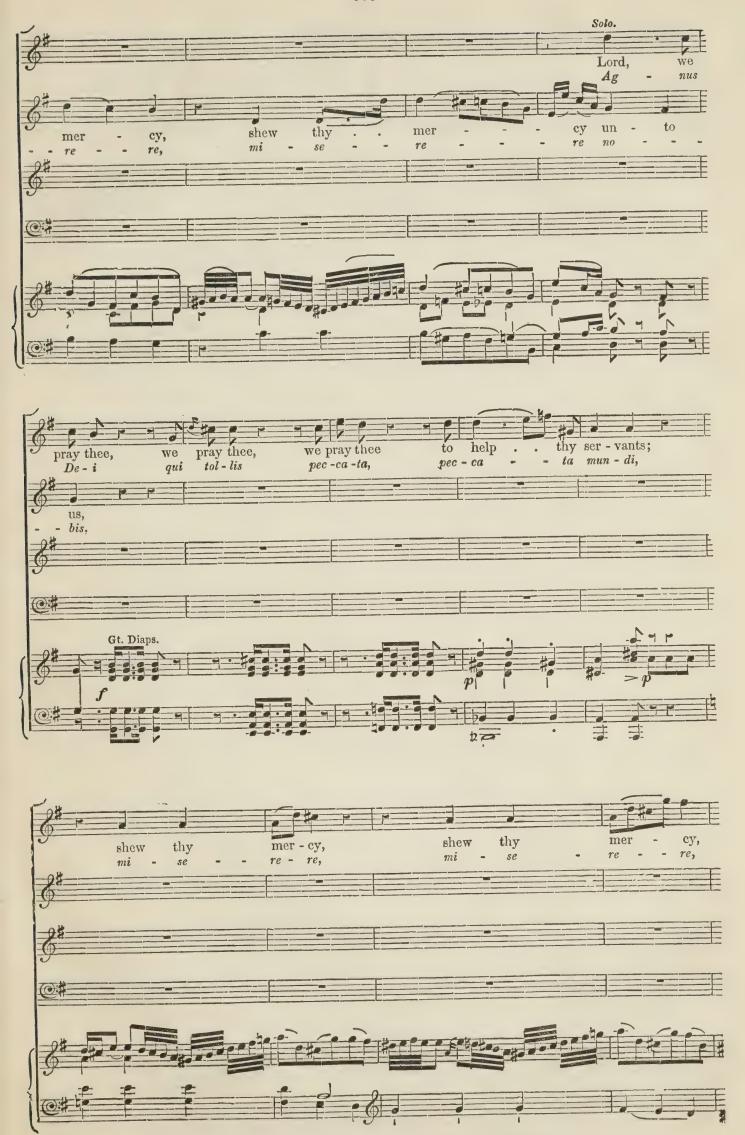
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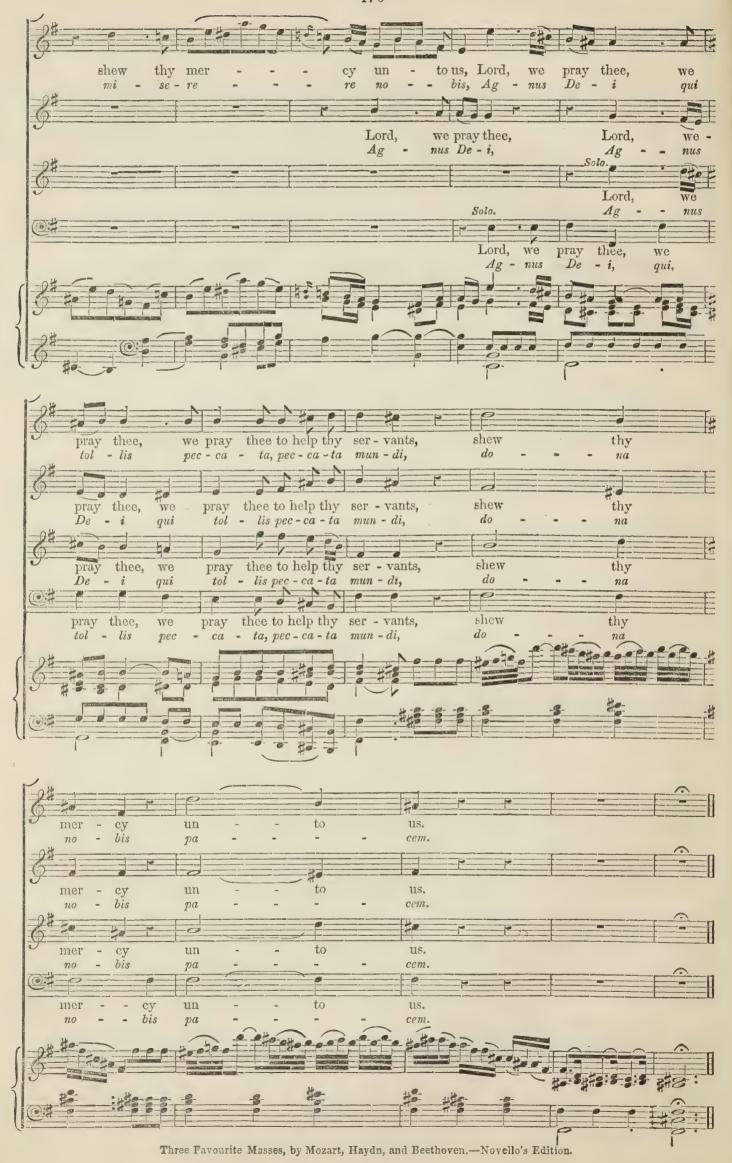
AGNUS DEI.



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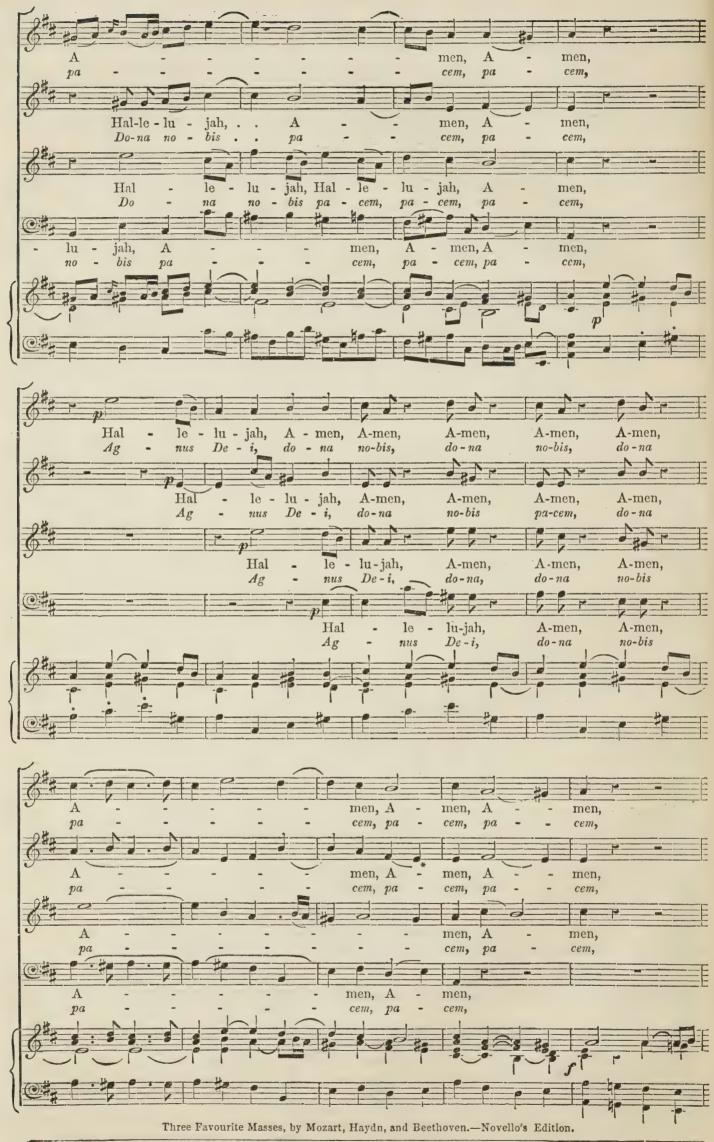


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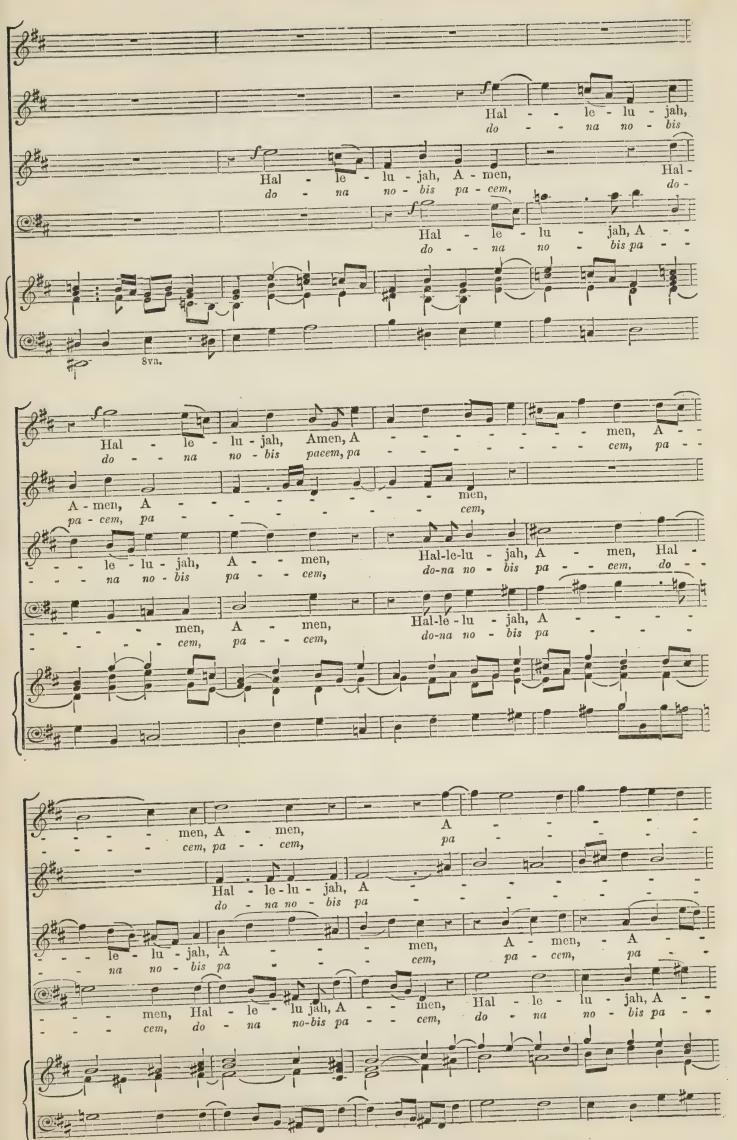


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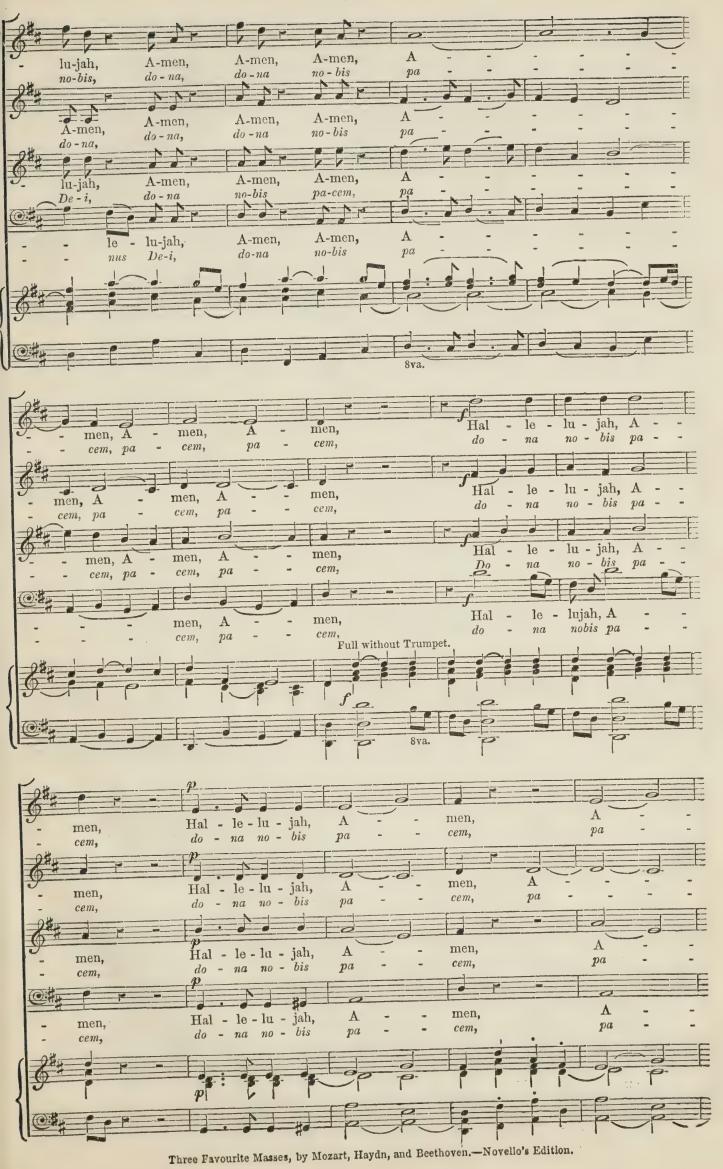
^{*} This E is improperly marked D in the score, forming an erroneous resolution of the 7th in the next chord.



Three Favourite Masses, by Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven.-Novello's Edition.



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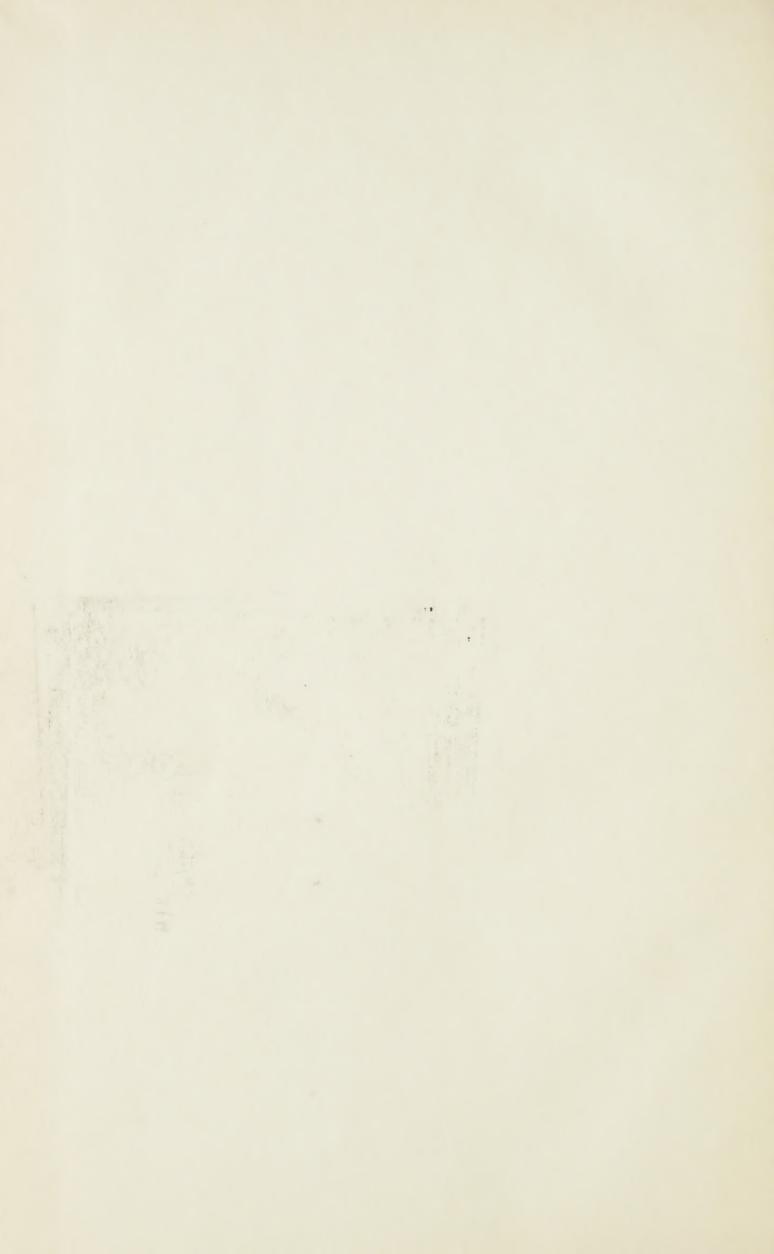
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(Psalm xiii.)	****	****	••••	I	0
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